The New-York Times.

VOL. XXIII.......NO. 6965. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JANUARY 13, 1874. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

CONGRESS.

MR. KELLEY'S INFLATION RESOLUTION.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—Mr. Kelley's inflation resolution has been before the House every Monday of this session, but he has found it impossible to obtain action upon it until to-day. On the motion to suspend the rules, he succeeded in bringing the resolution before the House, which resulted in a vote of 155 yeas to 82 nays, not the necessary two-thirds, and the resolution was rejected. The large majority in its favor, however, was regarded by Mr. Kelley as significant of the position of the members voting with regard to an increase of the currency. The Western and Southern members very generally voted for the resolution. No debate was in order, but Fernando Wood made the assertion, not as a matter of opinion, but absolutely, that the condition of the Treasury is such that there is no need of any loan. There were several attempts to prevent a vote upon the resolution by filibustering, and Mr. Beck moved an adjournment, in order, as he said, to get rid of this humbug. Nearly the entire House were ready to vote for the first part of the resolution, but many were anxious to avoid a vote upon the concluding portion, relating to a temporary low-rate loan. Mr. Kelley, however, was inflexible, and wished to vote upon the resolution exactly as presented. Mr. Kelley has privately maintained that the future life of the Republican Party depended upon the passage of this resolution. The text of the resolution is subjoined:

Resolved, That it is the sense of this House that the taxes which now burden the people should not be increased, but that the extraordinary means, if any be required, for the support of the Government during the temporary paralysis of the industries of this country, now prevailing, should be obtained by a temporary loan or loans, bearing a low rate of interest in currency and redeemable in United States notes.

RESOLUTIONS AGAINST INFLATION.

Mr. Holman, succeeding the vote upon the Kelley resolution, introduced another resolution, intended to be the antidote for the last or convertible bond part of Mr. Kelley's resolution. He proposed that the House should declare it to be its judgment that there is no necessity for any increased taxation or an increase of the public debt by a further loan, and that, to meet the exigencies of the present financial situation, the House should reduce all appropriations to the lowest point consistent with a proper administration of public affairs. The resolution assumed as a fact that of which many members were in doubt, and many voted with a reservation concerning the actual condition of the Treasury. It was adopted by the nearly unanimous vote of 221 yeas to 3 nays. This resolution did not satisfy those who oppose inflation, and, to get a direct expression on that subject, Gen. Hawley, of Connecticut, offered a resolution providing that the expenditures of the country should be kept within the revenue, and that in no event should there be any increase in the interest or non-interest bearing obligations of the Government. The resolution was adopted with scarcely the formality of a vote. The vote on these several resolutions cannot in all respects be regarded as the deliberate judgment of the House, for many of the votes were doubtless given in order to dispose of the resolutions, and to prevent their recurrence every Monday. The Hawley resolution neutralized whatever effect might have been produced by Mr. Kelley's resolution, since it declared absolutely against any increase of the currency. The absence of opposition was quite surprising to those who have regarded the House as favorable to inflation.

THE CONVERTIBLE BOND BILL.

The House Committee on Banking and Currency have taken a vote upon a bill providing for a convertible bond bearing 3.65 per cent. The vote shows much greater harmony of sentiment than the previous deliberations of the committee had seemed to promise. It stood 8 to 2 against the bill. Mr. Maynard, the Chairman, did not vote, but it is understood that he is opposed to the bill, so that it may be considered that the committee are opposed to the scheme by 9 to 2.

KILL VON KULL CHANNEL.

Mr. Amos Clark, of New-Jersey, introduced a bill to-day in the House, appropriating $50,000, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of War, for the improvement of the navigation of the channel between Staten Island and New-Jersey. Two plans of improvement, one by diking and another by dredging, have been recommended by the engineers. Which shall be adopted is left discretionary with the Secretary. Twelve million tons of freight which pass through that channel annually are at present subjected to great loss and inconvenience arising from delay and detention on account of the condition of the channel.

THE NEW BILLS IN THE HOUSE.

The bills to-day introduced were mainly of a private character. Among the more important general measures were a bill to repeal the act of Congress by which the duties were reduced; a bill to reorganize the Internal Revenue Bureau and to reduce its expenditures; a bill to provide for the refunding of the cotton tax, which seems to be a violation of the alleged agreement of the Southern members to permit this scheme to rest for the present, in order to secure a loan for the Southern States; a bill introduced by Mr. Dawes, of the Committee on Ways and Means, to regulate the seizures of books and papers in the Customs revenue cases—a measure designed to correct proceedings in cases similar to that of Jordan, Marsh & Co.; a bill to make United States Treasury notes legal tender for the payment of duties on imports; the bill of Mr. Hurlbut, providing for the charter of a double-track freight railroad from the West to tide-water; several bills amending the laws with regard to the mode of legal procedure in the United States courts, and a bill to remove the duties on silk. Mr. Cox introduced a resolution evidently preliminary to an attempt to repeal the Shipping Commissioners act of June 7, 1872. This resolution, which was adopted, directed the Secretary of the Treasury to report what amount of money has already been paid into the Treasury under that act. The first installment under this act has been within two weeks paid to the Treasury. A resolution was introduced to restore the duties on sugar, which was referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

DEMOCRATIC CROAKERS REBUKED.

There were two incidents in the debate on the Naval Appropriation bill to-day worthy of notice. The principal speeches were on the Democratic side. Their opposition was technical, finical, and partisan. Fernando Wood interrupted Mr. Swann, and stated that the National Treasury has for two months been bankrupt, whereupon Mr. Swann, likewise a Democrat, replied, with much earnestness, that the National Treasury is not in a condition of bankruptcy, and added: "The country is in a sound condition, which cannot be said of any other nation in the world." Mr. Beck, who, before the holiday adjournment, praised the President for his moderation in the Virginius matter, took occasion to assail the Chairmen of the Committees on Appropriations and on Naval Affairs for having, as he alleged, concealed information in regard to the enlistment of additional men in the navy before the passage of the recent law authorizing such enlistment. The fact proved to be that in the pressure of the war excitement the Secretary of the Navy had enlisted the men necessary to man the ships made ready without especial warrant of law, a fact of which these two committees, however, were not advised until Jan. 7. Gen. Garfield thought the Secretary of the Navy should not now be charged with crime for having done that which, had he neglected in that time of stress, would have been regarded as a dereliction of duty.

THE TRANSPORTATION CONVENTION.

Most of the delegates to the National Transportation Convention, which opens here Jan. 14, have already arrived in the city. The special object of the convention is to call the attention of Congress to the subject of cheap transportation. The majority of Western delegates appear to favor a double-track freight railroad.

THE SALARY BILL.

Senators having resolved in caucus this morning to complete legislation on the Salary bill today, proceeded to its consideration in good earnest as soon as the routine morning business was ended. Several amendments were voted down, and among them was one to reduce the salaries of army officers, fixing the pay of the General of the Army in time of peace at $10,000, and reducing others proportionately. This amendment was supported by Gen. Gordon, of Georgia, who spoke eloquently of the magnanimity of the Union officers at Appomattox, and said that it was not to spite them that he proposed a reduction in their salaries. An amendment reducing the salary of the President to $25,000 after March, 1877, was rejected by a large majority, as was also one proposing to reduce by $25,000 per year the appropriations for the Executive Mansion for the next four years. This latter amendment was defeated because it attempted to do indirectly what the Constitution forbids to be done directly. Senator Conkling, at this stage, introduced an amendment in lieu of the bill reported by the committee. This amendment embraces the resolution of the New-York State Republican Convention, unchanged by a word or letter. The substitute was adopted. The bill thus passed unconditionally repeals the law of last March, and fixes the salary of Senators and members at $5,000 per annum. The bill restores the mileage of the last Congress, but excepts the present session, for which actual traveling expenses have been drawn. It covers into the Treasury all money appropriated for increased salaries last Congress that was not drawn or that was returned. It does not touch the salary of the President or Judges of the Supreme Court, but restores all others as they stood on the 3d of March last. A proposition to make the repeal retroactive, and to except Cabinet and bureau officers from reduction, was voted down. Before the final vote Senator Norwood offered an amendment restoring the franking privilege. The Democrats voted almost solidly for it, and the Republicans, with two exceptions, against it. The Senate bill reduces the salaries of Congressmen $1,000 below the amount fixed in the House bill, and makes those of the Vice President and Speaker $3,000 less. The bill now goes back to the House for further action there. It is thought by many that the House will concur with the Senate amendments without delay or much debate. There may be, however, an effort made to confine the effect of the bill to members of Congress. It is an actual fact that the reduction proposed by the bill in the salaries of Assistant Secretaries of the departments gives some of them less pay than their chief clerks. This is admitted to be an injustice, needing remedy, but it is felt to be better that the repeal should be absolute, and that irregularities of this and similar character should be provided for in further legislation.

ALBANY.

THE CHAIRMANSHIPS OF THE LEADING COMMITTEES.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 12.—Speaker Husted arrived here this afternoon. Speculation is rife as to whom he has placed on the various committees. It is stated on good authority that Mr. L. Bradford Prince has positively declined to accept the Chairmanship of the Ways and Means Committee, which, according to precedent, was his right, preferring to retain his former position as Chairman of the Judiciary Committee. The names of Messrs. Geo. S. Batcheller, of Saratoga, Chas. S. Spencer, of New-York, are mentioned in connection with the Chairmanship of the Committee of Ways and Means. The place will probably fall to the former gentleman. It is likely that Mayor Eastman, of Poughkeepse, will be Chairman of the Committee on Cities; Mr. Alberger, of Erie, of the Canal Committee; and Mr. Lincoln of Erie of the Committee on Railroads. Mr. Wight, of Westchester, is mentioned as the probable Chairman of the Insurance Committee. It is difficult, however, to ascertain anything definite in regard to the Speaker's intentions, and the slate, when announced, may differ somewhat from that given above. In regard to the Chairmanship of the Senatorial committees, it may be considered certain that, as already published in THE TIMES, Senator Robertson will be Chairman of the Judiciary Committee. The chairmen of the other important committees will probably be: Senator Woodin, of Cities; Senator Tobey, of Insurance; Senator Wood, of Finance, and Senator Solkreg, of Railroads.

NEW-JERSEY LEGISLATURE.

MEETING OF THE LEGISLATURE TO-DAY—THE OFFICERS TO BE ELECTED—A SHORT SESSION PROMISED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 12.—The State Legislature meets here to-morrow, and the usual crowd of politicians to-night crowd the hotels. The Republicans having a majority in both Houses, will elect the officers. Senator Taylor, of Essex, will be President of the Senate; John F. Babcock, of Middlesex, Secretary; and John W. Newlin, of Cumberland, Reading Clerk. In the Assembly, Hon. Garret A. Hobart, of Passaic, will be Speaker, and Sinnickson chew, of Camden, Clerk. For the first time in years the Speaker will be chosen unanimously. The railroads, contrary to all precedent, are taking no part in the organization of either House, and indications are that there will be little or no railroad legislation. The session promises to be short. The Governor's Message will be sent in to-morrow, with the reports of State officers. Adam Carr, who contests the seat of John Hopper, Democrat, as Senator from Passaic County, is here, preparing to present his case.

ALLEGED REVENUE FRAUDS.

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 12.—John D. Sanborn, who is reported as being implicated with certain officers of internal revenue in Brooklyn, N. Y., in defrauding the Government upon taxes payable in succession and legacy cases has been in Boston several days, but left this forenoon for New-York to answer to the charges made against him. Mr. Sanburn states that he has acted under special instructions from the Treasury Department, and he courts the closest investigation.

CHEAP TRANSPORTATION.

DOUBLE-TRACK RAILWAY TO THE MISSOURI.

MR. HURLBUT'S BILL INTRODUCED IN THE HOUSE—NATURE AND OBJECTS OF THE SCHEME.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—The bill introduced by Mr. Hurlbut to-day, in the House, provides for chartering a double-track freight railway company, from tide-water on the Atlantic to the Missouri River, and to limit the rates of freight thereon, which was referred to the Committee on Railways and Canals. The first section provides for a corporation, a blank being left for the names of the corporators. The purpose and object of the corporation are declared to be to locate, contract, and build and operate a railroad for freight only, with two tracks, from any convenient point on the Hudson River or Bay of New-York to the City of Council Bluffs, Iowa, or to such other convenient point on the east bank of the Missouri River in Iowa as shall offer the best connection with the system of railroads west of Missouri River. The line of said railroad shall be established on the most direct and practicable route between said termini consistent with the requirements of commerce, and the proper accommodation of the largest number of people within reach of the line. The construction of the road shall be commenced within one year from the passage of this act, and the main line completed within three years thereafter. The capital stock of the company shall not exceed 1,000,000 shares of $100 each; the powers of the corporation to be invested in a Board of Directors, consisting of not less than thirteen nor more than twenty-one persons, who shall be stockholders. Surveys of the line of the road shall be instituted as soon as practicable and diligently prosecuted, and the line established and adopted as nearly on an air line between the termini named as the topography of the country will admit, with a due regard to economy of construction, and the times fixed for the commencement and completion of the work shall be deemed and held as conditions in law for the continuance and life of this charter. It is required that the road shall be laid with steel rails or solid headed steel rails of not less than sixty-eight pounds weight to the linear yard, and the entire road to be constructed and operated in the best manner. Besides branches to St. Louis and Chicago, the corporation is authorized to construct such other branches as in the judgment of the Diretors may best answer its purpose, but not more than two branches shall be made on the same side of the main line in any one State. In case it shall be deemed advisable to purchase the lease, or otherwise acquire any line of railway, whether constructed or not, established under the State charters, or general laws, as a portion of their main line or branches, the Directors are authorized to do so, but, in all cases, the consent of the Legislature of the State granting the charter shall first be had, expressed with the form of law, unless such right shall be already recognized in the charter of said State, railroad company, or by the several laws of the State. The corporation is to have power to acquire, by purchase, gift, or condemnation, any land or real estate that may be necessary for their purposes. The road is declared and constituted a public highway and post-road, and every part of it shall be in all respects subject to the use of the United States for all purposes — postal, military, and telegraphic. The company is authorized to construct and maintain telegraphic lines and sections as part of its franchises, subject to such rules and regulations as Congress may by law impose, fixing and restricting the charges of the company for the use of said telegraph by the Government and by private citizens. One of the sections provides that the bulk freights shall be deemed to include any and all articles of freight which are or may be placed in the car, without package by the shipper, without handling by the railroad company, and by the car load, and especially to cover and include coal, grain of all kinds, provisions not in packages, lumber, ores, of metals and live stock for market, and as to all such freight received on cars without handling by the company in loading, the maximum rates of freight allowed to be demanded, taken and received by the company, shall be at the rate of five mills per ton per mile for all distances exceeding 750 miles, and at the rate of six mills per ton per mile for distances less than 750 miles, and not exceeding 600 miles, and at the rate of seven mills per ton for distances less than 600 and more than 400 miles, and at the rate of eight mills per ton per mile for distances less than 400 and not exceeding 300 miles, and at nine mills per ton per mile for distances less than 300 and not exceeding 150 miles, and at one cent per ton per mile for distances less than 150 miles; provided that in the Winter months the said corporation shall be entitled to add one mill per ton per mile to said rates, and for all other freights, not included in the term bulk freights, at such maximum rates as shall be fixed by a commission to be appointed in the manner stated; provided that as to cars or trains of cars loaded with live stock, the company shall be entitled to fair and reasonable extra compensation for the delay and demurrage of cars, and the extra labor of handling where such stoppage of cars or trains, or unloading of stock from the same shall be necessary for the proper caring of the animals, and the compliance with the spirit, intent and meaning of the acts of Congress in said matter, such fair and reasonable compensation to be fixed by the commission created by this bill. A commission of five persons is established, three of whom are to be appointed by the President of the United States by and with the advice of the Senate, and two of the company, who shall have full power and authority to classify freight and fix the maximum charges on each class of freight and on each article other than those hereinbefore specifically set forth, and who shall reduce the rates of freight on articles not herein enumerated, as nearly as may be in the proportion of the reduction herein made on bulk freights from the rates in force on the great East and West through lines on the 1st of January, 1874. The United States, in consideration of the requirements of the bill, guarantee an interest at the rate of five per centum per annum, payable half yearly, upon a portion of the cost of the construction of the main line of the road, but not to exceed in the aggregate —— thousand dollars per mile of equivalent single track. The bonds so guaranteed shall not be sold or disposed of by the company except for cash, and at not less than ninety-five per cent. of their par value, and shall be payable at the City of New-York, both principal and interest. A sinking fund is to be created to reimburse the United States, &c.

This charter and all the privileges therein contained are declared to be subject to the control of Congress, as to modification, alteration, or repeal of the same.

PROPOSED BUREAU OF TRANSPORTATION.

PROVISIONS OF THE BILL INTRODUCED BY MR. WOODWORTH, OF OHIO.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—Representative Woodworth, of Ohio, introduced a bill, which was referred to the Committee on Railways and Canals, establishing a bureau of transportation, and to regulate the management of railroad and transportation companies employed in interstate commerce. It is proposed, among other things, to appoint one Commissioner and four Assistant Commissioners, these officers to be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, for the term of five years. They are required to give bonds, the Commissioner in the sum of $100,000 and the assistants in the sum of $50,000 each for the faithful performance of their duties. The Commissioner is to receive a salary of $6,000 and the assistants $4,000 per annum. The bureau is to be attached to the Interior Department. The Commissioners are charged with the duty of causing to be observed all laws of the United States relative to the transportation of freight and passengers over railroads or consolidation of railroads that have terminal points in different States or Territories, and relative to the management and operation of the same, and the management and operation of all transportation companies engaged as common carriers of freight and passengers over such railroads. In case any railroad or transportation company shall willfully refuse or neglect to obey any law of the United States, or to observe any order, decision, rules or regulations made by the Commissioner in pursuance of law, the same shall be deemed sufficient cause to restrain such company from carrying on the business of a common carrier so long as such refusal or neglect continues—the Commissioner to be invested with the power of arranging the rates of charges for the transportation of freight, and passengers, having due regard to weight, bulk, value, destructibility, distance, and to each other matter that ought to be considered as he may deem to be just as between such companies and their patrons; provided the rates, when charged and corrected at the maximum, shall yield a net earning upon which to declare a dividend among stockholders, estimating from the business of the preceding year, of not less than ten, nor more than fifteen, per cent. upon the actual cost of the property of the company.

THE MINERS' STRIKE.

A GENERAL STRIKE IMMINENT—PARTIAL SUSPENSION OF WORK—DISCUSSION OF THE BASIS PROPOSED.

POTTSVILLE, Penn., Jan. 12.—Dispatches received here to-day from all the districts in the Schuylkill region represent that at the meetings of the miners all had decided to strike, rejecting the $2 25 basis, and demanding the basis of $2 50 on contract work and $2 75 for day work, and in some instances demanding higher rates. The men are very determined, the basis question having been thoroughly discussed, and they are better prepared for a strike now than ever before. There is much difference of opinion among the leading coal operators as to how long the strike will continue, and what length of time the men will be able to stand out, many believing that it will continue until the middle of April or the 1st of May, and some think a compromise may be effected by the 17th of the present month, the time given for a final answer whether they will accept or reject the proposition.

The *Daily Miners' Journal* will contain the following to-morrow on the coal trade, the basis question and the situation:

"The men at a number of the collieries, having suspended work to attend the district meetings of the Working Men's Benevolent Associations for the purpose of voting on the proposition made to them at the last meeting of the committees, finding the unanimity so great among them, resolved, in several of the districts, to suspend work until the basis was arranged."

When the committee met in Philadelphia the impression prevailed that there was no difficulty between the parties on the basis question, except on the price of contract work, and the mode of obtaining the average prices of coal, and so reported; but when they met on the 8th inst. the committee of the Working men's Benevolent Association state that they found that Mr. Gowen had submitted a proposition to the coal operators which the operators indorsed and which was afterward submitted to the men. With this the Working Men's Benevolent Association found fault. They say it ought to have been submitted to them simultaneously with its submission to the operators. They looked upon it as an attempt to force them into terms, and this led to a suspension of work at a number of collieries until the basis was arranged. This, we think, was a mistake, as it would have been better to have continued work until the 17th inst., when the committees will meet to receive the report of the vote in the districts of the Workingmen's Benevolent Association, which it is expected will be unanimous in rejecting the proposition to reduce the minimum basis prices. An effort will then be made to reconcile matters. At least there ought to be, and will be, if cool counsels prevail. It is also claimed that no change has taken place in the basis prices in the Lehigh Valley or Wyoming region, and that the prices of 1873 have been continued for 1874, and why change them in Schuylkill County? They say if contract work is too high at some places, let that be adjusted on equitable terms, and also raised where too low. An endeavor has been made to ascertain the views of parties directly interested in the regions, and also the business community, and there is greater unanimity against any reduction on the basis below $2 50 or $2 75, than prevailed before. It was a great drain on the business of the region. Even some coal operators, although the committees representing them agreed to the proposition made, would prefer the basis as it is. But at the same time many of them would like to have contract work reduced some. Such is the situation in this region at this writing, and, as we stated before, with cool counsel on both sides, we think the question can be adjusted with a suspension of only a few days, which would not be injurious to the trade, as the market is supplied with coal at present, and, even if a strike should take place in Schuylkill, it would not affect the supply of coal, as the other regions could furnish all that would be required for several months to come. In order, however, to remove a false impression that prevails upon some questions, we most positively deny that there is any disposition on the part of any interest directly engaged in the trade to bring about a strike. It is not to the interest of any party to do so, and all will endeavor to avoid it if they possibly can. The reason why men are so unanimous against any reduction of basis prices is, that if the panic had not occurred, they would have asked for a basis of $2 70, which is not considered too high for coal to pay a fair income on the investment to all parties. As it was, several districts voted for the higher basis, but a majority voted to continue the basis of 1873 for 1874, and such seemed to be the feeling of all parties up to the time the different proposition was made to them on the 8th inst.

Since the above was written it has been stated to us that one or two persons of influence among miners would like to bring about a strike to advance personal interests. Whether the statement is correct or not, we do not know, but we hope that the Working Men's Benevolent Association will not listen to any such advice from any quarter. Strikes are destructive to the interests of all parties, and generally result in more losses than gains, and everything ought to be done, except the sacrifice of power, on the strict principles of justice to avoid such a calamity.

LABOR TROUBLES IN PHILADELPHIA.

VIOLENT CONDUCT OF THE STRIKING CARPET-WEAVERS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Jan. 12, 1874.

The carpet-weavers' strike, which was commenced several weeks since, still continues. About 2,500 men are standing out. A vigilance committee was formed at a recent meeting of the discontented ones, whose duty it is to watch those who are sensible enough to accept the small reduction, and keep themselves from destitution. This vigilance committee has been guilty of many violent acts, which are alleged to have been perpetrated at the instance of the Communist leaders here. These men have not only openly attacked the peacefully-disposed and hard-working weavers, but have gone to their homes and made murderous attempts upon their lives. They are armed with pistols and knives. Several arrests have already been made, and others are to follow. The Carpet Manufacturers' Association have taken summary means to prevent any further continuance of the Communist reign of terror. One prominent manufacturer states that every man in his factory has been threatened with death, unless they leave their looms and join the strikers. It is also reported that several of the representative factors, who are operating their power-looms, have received anonymous communications to the effect that their factories will be fired if the looms are not stopped. The danger is apparently very serious.

THE CHIEF JUSTICESHIP.

NO ACTION YET BY THE SENATE.

DELAY OPERATING TO THE DISADVANTAGE OF MR. CUSHING—PROBABILITY OF DEBATE ON IT TO-DAY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—Opinions vary as widely as ever as to the probability of Mr. Cushing's confirmation. Those who are friendly to the appointment claim confidently that he will be confirmed, and some of those opposed to him concede it. Many are still sure that he will be defeated. In that event, Mr. Cushing is credited with saying he will recall his acceptance of the Spanish mission. If the vote had been taken the day he was nominated Mr. Cushing would undoubtedly have been confirmed. Some who would have voted for him then have changed since, and some others gave him but a wavering support. Delay has worked against him, as in the case of Mr. Williams, and no one can tell what a day may bring forth. The whole afternoon was taken by the Senate to execute the agreement made in caucus to finish the Salary bill, and no effort was made to have an executive session. It is understood that had there been one an effort would have been made to recommit the nomination to the Judiciary Committee. If this motion is made it will be a test of the strength of Mr. Cushing, as a recommital would probably be fatal. A Republican caucus will be held again to-morrow, and an attempt will be made to harmonize views, and take some united party action. There is, however, a likelihood of considerable discord.

The subject of Mr. Cushing's nomination was mentioned in caucus this morning, and Senator Boreman is said to have stated that he would not vote for Mr. Cushing even if the caucus should so agree. Mr. Buckingham did not regard the affair as one with which it was proper for a caucus to deal. The action of each Senator must be decided by his oath and his conscience. The lines of division are being closely drawn. A great deal of canvassing is going on, and will continue till the action of the Senate, confirming or rejecting, has been concluded.

The friends of Mr. Cushing have been preparing themselves, and assert that they will show for him a clear and unimpeachable record in favor of the war and its results. It is expected that the Senate will begin its executive sessions to-morrow, and continue daily till a decisive vote is reached.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

DIVISION OF OPINION ON THE CONFIRMATION.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—The nomination of Caleb Cushing continues to excite comment in Congressional and other quarters, and opinion is much divided as to its confirmation.

CALEB CUSHING.

He is a man with an infinite variety of opinions upon all subjects, but utterly without convictions upon any subject. He has been the round of the political parties of his day, and at some period of his history has belonged to each of them. He was an Old Line Whig in the days of Webster and Clay, supported President Tyler in a memorable crisis, and finally found his warmest affinities in the bosom of the Secession Democracy. As a voluminous speaker and writer without a principle, as a scholar without a creed, as a successful and adroit diplomatist without essential patriotism, and as a political trimmer without a rival, Mr. Cushing stands alone among conceivable candidates for the place now associated with his name.—*Kingston Daily Freeman.*

The nomination of Hon. Caleb Cushing as Minister to Spain was one that we and nearly every one else thought was an excellent one. The presentation of his name as Chief Justice does not strike us so favorably. He would have made an excellent Minister, and it looks like vacillation to change him from one place to the other so suddenly. We don't think his past views on political questions, unless he has renounced them totally, are such as fit him for the Supreme Court, and so, for our part, we would have far preferred Attorney General Williams.—*Poughkeepsie Eagle.*

But the veteran lawyer and soldier is not embarrassed, unless by the embarrassment of riches. If he is confirmed he can glide down his few remaining years in the ermine of John Jay and John Marshall; and if he is not, he can sail off to the land of the Cid, and repose and study in the great galleries and libraries of the Spanish capital. Happy Gen. Cushing!—*Philadelphia Press.*

Virginia has the honor of furnishing another Chief Justice, and what Virginian will not rejoice? Even though his life be far spent, so that the long and illustrious career of another great Virginian Chief Justice can hardly be reserved for his present successor in office, still the Old Dominion looms proudly up as the nursery of great men who are once more the recipients of the highest honors of the Republic! We have plucked a laurel from the Bay State. Unhappy Massachusetts! Most fortunate Virginia! We congratulate the versatile Caleb upon having achieved these new honors—citizenship in Virginia and the ermine once worn by John Marshall.—*Lynchburg Virginian.*

Though loyalty has not crowned all of the later years of Mr. Cushing's life it must not be forgotten that he is a very old Republican. He was elected to the Lower House of the Massachusetts Legislature in 1824 as a Republican. Then for about forty-eight years he did not affiliate with the party. But we must forgive him this unimportant deviation in view of the fact that his beginning was correct and that his ending is all right.—*Terre Haute (Ind.) Express.*

We desire it to be understood that we are emphatically opposed to the confirmation of a State Rights Democrat, of the bitter Yankee type, such as Caleb Cushing is known to be, as Chief of the highest court of last resort in this country. How he would lean on all questions arising under the last three constitutional amendments no one needs to be told beforehand. In nominating Cushing for Chief Justice, President Grant has made the greatest mistake of his life.—*Cincinnati Times.*

The behavior of Mr. Cushing at the Democratic Convention of 1860, has not been forgotten, nor has his retirement since then from party politics served to obliterate in the minds of the friends of Stephen A. Douglas, the meanness of his subserviency to the Administration of James Buchanan. A Massachusetts Pro-slavery Democrat, the broad and conservative position of the "Little Giant" was too much of a concession to the Abolitionists to suit this pattern of New-England Bourbonism, and he bolted the Charleston Convention—over which he presided—along with Yancey and Slidell.—*St. Louis Republican.*

His experience, both professional and otherwise, has been exceedingly varied, but in nearly every situation of life he has maintained the consistent character of an unscrupulous man. His great abilities, and his well-known disregard for professional ethics, have caused his services to be widely sought for in cases whose doubtful merits were unsupported by law or equity; and his rare success in making the worse appear the better cause has won for him a wide and deserved reputation as an "advocate." Partly through a fondness for curious and difficult investigations, and partly from a natural instinct for hidden and tortuous paths, he has familiarized himself with a class of law and precedents which made his advice of great value in international disputes, and for many years past he has been in almost constant demand at Washington in important cases, either for or against the Government, alternately attacking or defending the same principles with consummate ability and encouraging success.—*Indianapolis Daily Journal.*

It may well be doubted whether a man who has spent the greater part of a long life in manipulating State Legislatures and the National Congress in the interests of his clients, is fitted to assume the highest judicial functions in the nation. His ability acknowledged, there is little to be said in his favor. —*Chicago Times.*

But notwithstanding all his acquirements and success, and his great reputation, he is still not the kind of man whom the great body of the American people will be entirely satisfied to see in the high position of Chief Justice of the United States, in real dignity and importance the highest in the Government. He is past the period of life at which a man may properly enter upon the duties of such an office, and should he do so, it is certain to be very soon again vacant; his views of the Constitution are said to be not in harmony with the party now in power, and his appointment may endanger some of the results of the war. His learning, too, is universal rather than professional, and, instead of being specially thorough or profound in law, he has rather included the law among the great number of subjects which he has studied. He is not at the head or very nearly at the head of the legal profession in the United States, nor has he exhibited in any of the many spheres of life in which he has acted, the equable temper, the calm conscientiousness, the firm stability, or certain other moral qualities which intelligent and high-minded Americans especially desire to associate with the head of the national Judiciary.—*Providence Journal.*

The friends of Hon. Caleb Cushing have taken pains to inform the public that he has been a citizen of Old Virginia for ten years last past, he having bought a farm in that State during the year 1863, which he has regarded as his homestead ever since. This announcement, at so late a period, has started the inquiry by the curious why he should have purchased a homestead in Old Virginia during the darkest hours of the late contest for the supremacy of the Union, and withhold the announcement until after the war ended. Had this distinguished statesman been less stable in affiliations than the hills of his New-England home to their granite foundations—if he had ever been known to vacillate or to sit astride of a division fence, hesitating on which side to plant his fortunes—the suspicion might be excited that the purchaser was preparing for a possible triumph of the rebel cause.—*Washington Chronicle.*

President Grant's second term has been characterized by a series of "surprises," of which the nomination of Caleb Cushing to be Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States is the last and most astounding. There are five hundred lawyers in the country who ought to have been asked to accept this high office before it was tendered to him. He has no moral or political standing in the country. There is an impression abroad that he has carried the professional habit of being retained into his public life, and that he has always acted from policy rather than conviction. If there had been a vacancy in the Chief Justiceship when the Democratic Party was in the zenith of its power, Mr. Cushing would not have been appointed. He was not trusted; he had no place in the hearts of his countrymen. We are not aware that he has done anything since then to entitle him to any larger share of the public confidence. In the ante-bellum days Mr. Cushing was one of the adroit statesmen of the North who pretended that the Union could only be preserved by conceding everything that was demanded by the champions of the institution of slavery. He certainly contributed nothing to the developing of that resolute sentiment which found expression in the political maxim, "Freedom is national; slavery is sectional." At the outbreaking of the war the patriotic people of the country did not turn to him as a leader. From his antecedents, it was inferred that his sympathies were with the South. His most heroic attempts at serving his country were laughed at and ridiculed all over the North at a time when the Government needed the active support of all its citizens. There were other Democrats less able and less distinguished whose adherence to the national cause was hailed all over the country with loud huzzas of approval, and who were forthwith clothed with the highest honors, but, somehow or other, Caleb Cushing's best efforts at patriotism always provoked a smile. The Chief Justice of the United States should be a great lawyer, but he should be something more; he should be a man in whose integrity the people have implicit confidence —*Baltimore American.*

Our special correspondent telegraphs us that the friends of Senator Morton, the followers of Speaker Blaine, and a large number of Republican Senators will oppose the confirmation. THE NEW-YORK TIMES, Washington *Chronicle*, and other organs of the dominant party also denounce the President for his strange infatuation. We see no way out of this dilemma except for the President to withdraw his nomination for the second time. In Williams' case he consulted his personal preferences; in that of Cushing he regarded expediency. Now let him make an effort to suit the people.—*Pottsville (Penn.) Standard.*

The antecedents of Mr. Cushing are almost as peculiar as the proclivities of the emigrant from Cathay, but if the impecunious old man is given an office, the emoluments of which will enable him to obtain the necessities of comfortable existence without pilfering, we believe that he may be induced to act justly, become less cynical, and not give opportunity to foreign nations to laugh at our institutions by inditing pamphlets which are incorrect, vicious, and palpably the emanations of a diseased and disordered brain.—*Pottsville (Penn.) Standard.*

Mr. Caleb Cushing tells the friends who come to congratulate him that his nomination as Chief Justice was a complete surprise to himself. As he never expected the honor, it ought not to cause him many pangs to resign it; indeed it will save him further overhauling, such as he is now getting, and the ignominy of rejection at last.—*Elizabeth (N. J.) Journal.*

There have been generations of men in this country who would not have felt themselves honored by the appointment of Caleb Cushing Chief Justice. We freely admit that. There have been Administrations with which his name would not have been considered. The ideal Chief Justice unites high moral with high intellectual qualities. There are living citizens of the United States who would answer to these requirements. Mr. Benjamin F. Curtis would, and E. Rockwood Hoar would. Caleb Cushing, it is useless to deny, does not. He has been an adventurer in politics and in his profession, a man not guided by principle, so far as we could judge him. He was a servile tool of the slavery party, he was not the best sort of patriot in our days of trial. He has always been ready to sell his brains. We have never heard that he was dishonest in money matters, nor do we connect his name with the late disreputable practices that have killed the reputations of so many public men.—*Hartford Courant.*

With scarcely a prominent exception, the representative newspapers of the country have received the appointment unfavorably.—*Boston Globe.*

The response of the country to the nomination of Mr. Cushing for the Chief Justiceship is fairly reflected in the opinions of a score of journals, selected from a much larger number, and printed in another column. The burden of the testimony is against the appointment, and the strongest reason given is that his political opinions unfit him to sit in judgment on the legislation of the last twelve or fifteen years.—*Boston Advertiser.*

WORKING MEN IN CHICAGO.

A PLATFORM OF PRINCIPLES ADOPTED.

CHICAGO, Ill., Jan. 12.—A large meeting of working men was held here last evening, at which a plan of organization for the Working Men's Party was adopted; also, a platform of which the following are points: No more legislation for monopolies; the repeal of all existing laws that favor monopolies; all ways and means of transportation and communication, such as railroads, canals, and telegraphs, to be managed and operated by the State or community; State and savings banks and fire insurance companies to be established and controlled by the State; the repeal of the contract system, so far as relates to public works; the amendment of the laws relative to the recovery of wages by suits; that justice be impartial and speedily administered; all suits for the recovery of wages to be decided within eight days; the abolition of leasing prison labor to companies or individuals; prisoners to be employed by and in behalf of the State only; compulsory education of all children between the ages of seven and fourteen years; the purchase of children's labor under fourteen years of age to be prohibited; direct payment of all public officers and the abolition of all fees; officers who violate official duties to have their powers recalled; voters to elect officers to fill positions vacated by recalled officers; the establishment of a working men's association.

SUDDEN DEATH FROM HEART DISEASE.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., Jan. 12.—Gen. M. Loomis, formerly of Hartford, but for several years General Agent of the Continental Life Insurance Company in this city, fell dead this morning of heart disease.

ARREST OF AN EX-CLERK OF THE CANAL DEPARTMENT.

ALBANY, Jan. 12.—Charles M. Thompson, an ex-clerk in the Canal Department, has been arrested in Adrian, Mich., by Officer Hole, of this city, on a charge of altering contracts involving a large amount of money. When arrested he remarked, "I would go back, so far as I am concerned, but I do not control this thing; I am in the hands of other parties." He is held pending a question of authority to bring him to this State.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE

SPAIN.

SEVEN PROVINCES DECLARED IN A STATE OF SIEGE.

MADRID, Jan. 12.—The provinces of Madrid, Avila, Cuenca, Cindad Real, Guadalajara, Segovia, and Toledo have been declared in a state of siege.

CAPTURE EFFECTED BY CARLISTS.

BAYONNE, Jan. 12.—The Carlists have captured three companies of Republican troops without bloodshed.

CASTELAR STILL IN MADRID.

MADRID, Jan. 12.—Notwithstanding reports that Ex-President Castelar had left Madrid, he still remains here.

PROPOSITIONS FOR THE SURRENDER OF CARTAGENA—THE PROPOSALS REJECTED—UNSUCCESSFUL ATTEMPT TO RECOVER ATALAYA CASTLE.

MADRID, Jan. 12.—The *Official Gazette* of this morning contains the following intelligence from Cartagena: "On Sunday evening a committee of the Red Cross Society and three Cartagena officers arrived at Gen. Dominquez's head-quarters. They brought a letter from the President of the insurgent Junta, asking for the suspension of hostilities and the appointment of a joint commission of Government and Cartagena officers to consider conditions of surrender.

Gen. Dominquez rejected the proposals, and gave the insurgents until noon to-day to make an unconditional surrender. He, however, promised pardon to all who before the expiration of that time gave themselves up with their arms, except members of the Junta, ordinary criminals, who are to be dealt with by the tribunals; liberated convicts, who will be compelled to serve out the terms of their sentences, and deserters from the armies of Spain, whose cases are to be disposed of by the Minister of War.

With this reply the committee returned to the city.

The Government is confident that the surrender will be effected to-day.

Before these negotiations were opened the insurgent leader Galvez, with 200 men, made an unsuccessful attempt to recover Atalaya Castle.

FRANCE.

CONFIDENCE IN THE MINISTRY VOTED—THE RESIGNATIONS WITHDRAWN.

PARIS, Jan. 12.—In the Assembly this afternoon, after a long and violent debate, in the course of which M. Picard bitterly attacked the Ministry for its monarchical tendencies, a vote of confidence in the Government was adopted by a majority of 58.

The Ministers have in consequence withdrawn their resignations.

GERMANY.

LIBERAL SUCCESSES IN THE RECENT ELECTIONS.

BERLIN, Jan. 12.—Additional returns of the elections for the Reichstag are largely in favor of the National Liberty party, especially in Bavaria, Wurtemburg, and Baden.

ACHEEN.

REPULSES OF THE DUTCH BY THE ACHEENESE.

PENANG, Jan. 12.—The Dutch troops before achieving their success over the Acheenese, were twice repulsed, with a loss of 241 men.

CUBA.

ARRIVAL OF THE FLAG-SHIP WORCESTER—ARREST OF COUNTERFEITERS.

HAVANA, Jan. 12.—The United States flag-ship Worcester arrived in this harbor yesterday. Admiral Scott and staff have visited Captain General Jovellar and the Admiral of the Spanish fleet. Their visits have been returned, and there have been frequent exchanges of salutes.

The Police on Saturday last arrested six Spaniards, in whose possession were found counterfeit bills of the Spanish Bank to the amount of $315,000. Exchange quiet.

INAUGURATION OF GOV. ALLEN OF OHIO.

HIS INAUGURAL ADDRESS—THE NECESSITY FOR STRICT ECONOMY AND REDUCTION OF TAXES.

COLUMBUS, O., Jan. 12.—The city has been visited to-day by thousands of people from all parts of Ohio to witness the inauguration ceremony.

At 3 o'clock, a long procession, composed of military companies from Cleveland, Steubenville, Toledo, Cincinnati, Dayton, and Chillicothe, with numerous bands of music and prominent citizens, escorted Gov. Noyes and Gov. elect William Allen to the Executive Chambers, where they were met by a committee and escorted to the East terrace, where a numerous crowd of spectators were in attendance.

The members of the General Assembly, Supreme Court, and other dignitaries proceeded to the same place.

After prayer Gov. Noyes introduced Mr. Allen, as follows:

MY FELLOW-CITIZENS: I have the honor to introduce to you a gentleman long distinguished in our country's history, and now called by the sovereign voice of the people to preside over the interests of our State—Hon. William Allen, Governor of Ohio.

The oath of office was then administered by Chief Justice White, after which Gov. Allen delivered his inaugural address. In the course of his remarks he drew attention to the fact that the recent financial panic had so completely depressed values and wrought especial suffering and hardship to the working classes that the necessity was imperative for a reduction of expenditures and taxation to the lowest point compatible with the credit of the State. He earnestly urged on the General Assembly the consideration of such measures as would effect this end, and concluded his brief address by thanking the people of the State for the honor they had conferred on him.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

The dwelling of M. Chevalier, at Wellesley, Mass., was burned yesterday morning, with the contents, including $300 in bank bills. Insured for $1,900 in the Ætna Insurance Company, of Hartford.

The Oscar Dana mansion, the oldest in Falmouth, Me., was burned on Sunday evening. The insurance is $3,000 in the Franklin, of Philadelphia, on house, and $1,500 in the Royal, of Philadelphia, on the library and furniture.

Ogden & Brothers' woolen and cotton mills, at Paschallville, Delaware County, Penn., were entirely destroyed by fire last evening. The building was owned by Mr. Passmore, and the stock and machinery by Ogden Brothers. Loss $40,000 to $50,000; fully insured.

THE GENERAL TERM DAY CALENDAR.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Jan. 12.—The following is the day calendar of the General Term for Jan. 13: Nos. 44, 45, 54, 63, 64, 73, 82, 85, 88, 91.

NAVIGATION OF THE HUDSON.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Jan. 12.—The steamboat City of Hudson will resume her trips between Catskill and Albany to-morrow, and the steamer General Sedgwick will commence running to-morrow between Catskill and New-York.

FORTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION—Jan. 12.

SENATE.

Petitions and memorials relating to the liquor trade and manufacture, colored citizens traveling by railroad, the Bankruptcy law, the privilege of voting for women, the admission of Mr. Pinchback to the Senate, and the Russian Mennonites who desire to become citizens of the United States and to occupy public land, which latter petition was objected to as coming from foreigners.

THE MISSION TO SWEDEN.

Mr. RAMSEY introduced a resolution instructing the Committee on Foreign Relations to inquire into the expediency of advancing the rank of the Minister resident at Sweden and Norway to a mission of the first class. Agreed to.

RECORDS OF UNITED STATES COURTS.

Mr. FENTON, of New-York, introduced a bill to provide for the permanent location of the records of the offices of United States Attorneys and Marshals, and of the records and clerks' offices of United States Circuit and District Courts. It requires the various District and Circuit Courts to designate, prior to Jan. 1, 1875, the Government buildings in the most accessible cities within their respective districts for the permanent location of their records and clerks' offices; and the Marshals' and Attorneys' offices are to be located in the same city with the records and clerks' offices. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

FREIGHTS ON THE PACIFIC RAILROADS.

Mr. INGALLS, of Kansas, introduced a bill in reference to freight and passengers on the Union Pacific Railroad, and its branches, which provides that all freight and passenger traffic between Kansas City and Leavenworth, or any point on the line of the Kansas-Pacific and Denver-Pacific Railways, via Cheyenne, Wyoming Territory, to Ogden, or any point on the line of the Union Pacific Railroad, or points beyond its terminus, shall be carried by the said companies jointly at the same rates as are charged on similar traffic between Omaha and like points; but the Union Pacific Company shall not be required to receive upon the said traffic a less sum than it would be entitled to receive upon similar traffic over its own road when pro rated to and from Omaha. Suits may be brought and sustained in any United States Court in which any portion of either of the said roads is situated, for treble the amount of damages and loss occasioned by a refusal to comply with the foregoing provisions.

THE REGENTS OF THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION.

Mr. HOWE, of Wisconsin, from the Joint Committee on the Library, reported favorably on the House bill to fill the vacancies in the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution. Placed on the calendar.

THE SALARY BILL.

The morning hour having expired, the consideration of the Salary bill was resumed.

Mr. GORDON, of Georgia, asked leave to withdraw his amendment, which was the pending question, and offered another, providing that the salaries of all commissioned officers in the army and navy, whose pay and allowances exceed $3,500 per annum, and is less than $5,000 per annum be reduced ten per cent.; that the pay and allowance of general staff officers, such as the Paymaster General, Quartermaster General, Commodore in the navy and others, shall not exceed $5,000 per annum; that of Rear Admiral in the Navy, and Major General in the army, shall not exceed $6,000; that of Lieutenant General of the army, and Vice Admiral of the navy, not to exceed $7,500; that of General of the army, and Admiral of the navy, not to exceed $10,000 per annum; that the salary of the President of the United States, after March 3, 1877, shall be $25,000 per annum, and the annual appropriations for the next four years for the Executive Mansion shall be $25,000 less than for the four years preceding March 3, 1873.

Mr. EDMUNDS, of Vermont, moved to strike out all that portion of the amendment except the last portion which relates to the President's salary and the appropriations for the White House. Agreed to.

Mr. BAYARD, of Delaware, opposed a reduction of the President's salary. He thought $50,000 an exceedingly modest and just compensation. He voted for it last Spring, and would vote for it again. He denied the authority of this Congress to fix the future appropriations, as they must be governed by the necessity of the case. The President's house might be destroyed by fire, but if such a law be passed as the one proposed, it could not be rebuilt until 1877.

Mr. SAULSBURY, of Delaware, favored the reduction of the salary of the President to $25,000 per annum after the present term, and would so vote.

Mr. CONKLING said, thus far, he had taken no part in this debate. He came here prepared to vote for two propositions. First, for the salary repeal, and, second, to vote for a provision to settle, once for all, the back pay not drawn or drawn and since returned. A general public judgment said this Salary bill was ill-judged and ought to be repealed. He thought the back pay which had not been drawn and that which had been returned should be covered into the Treasury, and would vote for such a measure. The Senate ought to have acted and might have acted on this measure in less than one day. He had no doubt a majority of the Senate favored the repeal, and much time had been wasted. He appealed to every member of the Senate to unite with him in putting an end to this whole subject, in order that the Senate might proceed to the Bankruptcy law and financial measures, which the country needed. He had prepared a substitute for the whole thing, and would offer it at the proper time. The measure had already consumed time which might have been devoted, and ought to have been devoted, to more important questions.

Mr. GORDON'S amendment was further amended so as not to apply to annual appropriations for the President's house, leaving only the question of salary after March 3, 1877, to be acted upon. The amendment was then rejected by a vote of 39 nays to 13 yeas.

Mr. CONKLING offered as a substitute for the House bill, as amended by the Senate, that so much of the act of March 3, 1873, as provides for increase of compensation of public officers and employes be repealed, except that portion which affects the salary of the President of the United States and the Judges of the Supreme Court; and that hereafter all salaries, with the exception of those named, be the same as they were prior to the passage of that act: provided, that mileage shall not be allowed for the first session of the Forty-third Congress; and, further, that all back pay not drawn or returned to the Treasury be covered into the Treasury and declared to be the property of the United States. In presenting this substitute, Mr. Conkling said that he offered it to take the place of the House bill and every amendment that the Senate had adopted.

Mr. SHERMAN thought the act of July, 1870, provided that all unexpended balances of appropriations in the Treasury be placed to the credit of the Surplus Fund, and he saw no necessity for the clause in the substitute of the gentleman from New-York, providing for covering the money into the Treasury.

Mr. CONKLING hoped there would be a vote on his substitute. He wanted this question of back pay settled, as well as the salary increase. So far as the President's salary is concerned, the Constitution forbids that it be touched now; but, as to the other salaries, he hoped they would be put back to the same as they were prior to March 3, before the Salary enactment was made.

Mr. ANTHONY favored $5,000 a year compensation to Congressmen, and thought there should be an allowance for mileage, stationery, and postage stamps.

Mr. BOUTWELL thought there should be some provision made for covering this back pay into the Treasury, as the department had often no means of knowing what claims against definite appropriations were outstanding.

Mr. WRIGHT hoped there would be an immediate vote on Mr. Conkling's substitute, and the question disposed of.

Mr. EDMUNDS offered the amendment which he presented a few days ago, providing that the act shall take effect as of March 4, 1873, and that the accounting officers make monthly reductions from said salaries at the rate necessary to effect this provision within nine months next year after. Rejected—yeas 8, nays 36.

Mr. HAMILTON offered an amendment fixing the salary of the President of the United States at $25,000 per annum after March 4, 1877. Rejected—yeas 16, nays 43.

Mr. ANTHONY offered an amendment that the provisions of the act shall not affect the salaries of the President, Vice President, members of the Cabinet, nor any employe of the Senate or House of Representatives or other persons named in the third section of the act of March 3.

Mr. WRIGHT inquired if the effect of this amendment was not to repeal the law so far as it applied to Senators, Representatives, and delegates in Congress.

Mr. ANTHONY replied in the affirmative.

Mr. WRIGHT said, as he before stated, he did not propose to eat humble pie himself, and say Congress did wrong in increasing the salaries of its own members, but right in increasing all others.

The amendment was rejected.

Mr. NORWOOD offered an amendment that the act of June 31, 1873, repealing the franking privilege, be repealed. Rejected.

The question then recurred on the substitute proposed by Mr. Conkling for the House bill, and all the Senate amendments thereto. The bill was reported in full as follows:

AN ACT repealing the increase in the salaries of members of Congress and other officers.

Be it enacted, &c., That so much of the act of March 3, 1873, entitled an act making appropriations for legislative, executive, and judicial expenses of the Government for the year ending June 30, 1874, as provides for the increase of the compensation of public officers and employes, whether members of Congress, delegates, or others, except the President of the United States and the Justices of the Supreme Court, be, and the same hereby is, repealed, and the salaries, compensation, and allowances of all said persons except as aforesaid shall be fixed by the law in force at the time of the passage of said act; Provided, that mileage shall not be allowed for the first session of the Forty-third Congress; that all moneys appropriated as compensation to the members of the Forty-second Congress in excess of the mileage and allowances fixed by law at the commencement of said Congress, and which shall not have been drawn by the members of said Congress respectively, or which, having been drawn, have been returned in any form to the United States, are hereby covered into the Treasury of the United States, and are declared to be the moneys of the United States, absolutely the same as if they had never been appropriated as aforesaid.

The yeas and nays being ordered, the bill was passed as above reported, by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Allison, Anthony, Bayard, Bogy, Boreman, Boutwell, Buckingham, Cameron, Carpenter, Chandler, Clayton, Conkling, Crozier, Davis, Dorsey, Edmunds, Fenton, Ferry of Michigan, Frelinghuysen, Goldthwaite, Hamilton of Maryland, Hamlin, Hitchcock, Howe, Ingalls, Logan, McCreery, Merrimon, Mitchell, Morrill of Maine, Morrill of Vermont, Morton, Oglesby, Patterson, Pratt, Ramsey, Robertson, Sargent, Saulsbury, Schurz, Scott, Sherman, Spencer, Stevenson, Stockton, Sumner, Wadleigh, West, Windsor, Wright—50.

NAYS—Messrs. Brownlow, Conover, Flanagan, Gordon, Lewis, Norwood, Sprague, Tipton—8.

NOT VOTING.—Alcorn, Ames, Dennis, Ferry of Connecticut, Gilbert, Hamilton of Texas, Johnston, Jones, Kelly, Ransom, Stewart, Thurman.

Mr. COOPER announced that he is paired with Mr. Cragin, of New-Hampshire, who would have voted for the bill, and he (Mr. Cooper) against it.

The bill now goes back to the House for the concurrence of that body.

THE FINANCES.

Mr. SHERMAN moved that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the resolution reported by the Finance Committee early in the session, declaring it to be the duty of Congress to adopt definite measures to redeem the pledge made in the act of March 18, 1869, and directing the Committee on Finance to report to the Senate at as early a day as practicable such measures as will not only redeem this pledge, but will also furnish currency of a uniform value, always redeemable in gold or its equivalent, and so adjusted as to meet the changing wants of trade and commerce. Agreed to.

Mr. EDMUNDS then moved that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business.

Mr. SARGENT moved to adjourn, which motion prevailed, and, at 4:30 o'clock, the Senate adjourned until to-morrow.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Under the call of States, bills were introduced and referred on a variety of subjects, including the following: Repeal of legislation prohibiting promotions in the Ordnance Corps; reorganization and reduction of the internal revenue force; the safety of the lives of passengers on railroads; prevention of financial panics by the issue of 3 65-100 bonds, and of the $44,000,000 of reserve; collection of information relative to the condition of the Chinese on the Pacific coast of the United States; providing stenographers for the United States courts in the Northern, Southern and Eastern Districts of New-York; protection of persons of foreign birth from unauthorized constraint or forced servitude; the estimates of appropriations.

PROPOSED CHANGES IN THE TARIFF.

Mr. DAWES, of Massachusetts, introduced a bill to regulate the duties on certain imported goods, proposing an ad valorem duty of thirty-five per cent. on spun silk for filling in skeins or cops; on silk in the gum, and on floss silks, forty per cent.; on sewing silk, in the gum or purified, and ten per cent. on lastings, mohair cloth, silk twists or other manufactures of cloth for buttons exclusively; also proposing to repeal the law placing fruit on the free list; also to amend section 2 of the act of 6th June, 1872, so as to exclude from the ten per cent. reduction of duty books and other printed matter, and artificial flowers of whatever material composed.

SEIZURES OF BOOKS AND PAPERS BY CUSTOMS OFFICIALS.

A bill was introduced by Mr. Dawes to regulate seizure and examination of invoices, books, and papers in Customs revenue cases.

THE SHIPPING COMMISSIONERS ACT.

Mr. COX, of New-York, offered a resolution directing the Secretary of the Treasury to furnish a statement showing the amount paid into the Treasury under section 66 of the act of 7th of June, 1872, authorizing the appointment of Shipping Commissioners. The resolution was adopted.

MEMORIALS FROM THE NEW-YORK CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Mr. COX, of New-York, presented a memorial of the Chamber of Commerce of New-York on the following subjects: The use of electric lights on ships at sea, with a report as to the development of the electrical current by mechanical force; the use of life-rafts at sea, and against the repeal of the Bankruptcy law and in favor of amendments, first, requiring the larger proportional share of creditors in number and amounts to put a debtor into bankruptcy; second, greater safeguards to bona-fide purchasers of property sold by bankrupts and against delays in the administration of the law.

MR. KELLEY'S LOAN RESOLUTION.

The motion made by Mr. KELLEY, (of Pennsylvania,) before the holidays, to suspend the rules and adopt a resolution declaring it to be the sense of the House that the taxes shall not be increased, but that the extraordinary means, if any be required for the support of the Government, shall be obtained by a temporary loan or loans, bearing a low rate of interest in currency, and redeemable in United States notes, came up for action.

Mr. WOOD (of New-York) suggested a division of the resolution, and to have the House pass affirmatively on the first part, and to postpone a decision on the second part.

Mr. KELLEY objected, and called for a vote by yeas and nays.

Mr. POTTER, of New-York, suggested that the political conundrum be referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

Mr. BECK, of Kentucky, wanted to stop the humbug if he could, and moved an adjournment.

The House refused to adjourn.

Mr. SCOFIELD, of Pennsylvania, suggested to his colleague to modify the resolution by requiring that the deficiency shall be made up by retrenchment and economy.

Mr. KELLEY wanted a vote on the resolution as submitted by himself, and not on the resolutions of other members.

The vote was taken, and the House refused to suspend the rules—yeas 155, nays 82, less than two thirds in the affirmative, so the resolution was not received.

DOUBLE TRACK RAILWAY FROM THE MISSOURI TO THE ATLANTIC.

Mr. HURLBUT, of Illinois, introduced a bill chartering a double track railway from tide-water on the Atlantic to the Missouri River, and to limit the freights thereon. Referred to the Committee on Railways and Canals.

ECONOMY IN PREFERENCE TO INCREASED TAXATION OR INDEBTEDNESS.

Mr. HOLMAN, of Indiana, moved to suspend the rules and adopt a resolution declaring that, in the judgment of the House, there is no necessity to increase taxation or to increase the public debt by a further loan, if there shall be economy in the public expenditures, and that, in view of the condition of the national finances, the House will reduce the appropriations and public expenditures to the lowest point consistent with the proper administration of public affairs.

The rules were suspended, and the resolution was adopted—yeas, 221; nays, 3.

THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC AND CRIME.

Mr. MELLISH, of New-York, presented a petition of the members and congregation of St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church, of New-York City, for a commission of inquiry as to the results of the traffic in alcoholic liquors in connection with crime, pauperism, the public health, and the moral, social, and intellectual well being of the people, &c.

REDUCTION OF THE EXPENDITURES.

Mr. HAWLEY, of Connecticut, moved to suspend the rules, and adopt a resolution declaring it to be the sense of the House that the expenditures of the nation can be and should be so reduced and regulated that they can be met by existing taxes, and that in no event should there be an increase of either interest-bearing or non-interest-bearing obligations of the Government.

The motion was agreed to without the yeas and nays, and amid some laughter and applause.

WASHINGTON MONUMENT.

Mr. CHIPMAN, of the District of Columbia, offered a resolution for the appointment of a committee of thirteen to confer with the officers of the Washington Monument Society on the practicability of completing the Washington Monument by the approaching Centennial. Adopted.

THE DUTY ON SUGAR.

Mr. SYPHER, of Louisiana, offered a resolution reciting that by the abolition of the duty on imported sugar the revenues had been reduced $12,000,000, while no reduction had been made in the cost of sugar to the consumer, and directing the Committee of Ways and Means to inquire into the expediency of restoring the duties on imported sugars. Referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

Mr. KASSON, of Iowa, introduced a bill to transfer the management of Indian affairs to the War Department. Referred.

REVENUE AND THE TARIFF.

Mr. COX, of New-York, offered a resolution directing the Committee on Ways and Means to inquire whether the revenue cannot be increased by reducing the tariff, and if so to report a bill in accordance with that conclusion. Referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

THE NAVAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

The House then, at 3 o'clock, went into Committee of the Whole, (E. H. Roberts of New-York in the Chair,) on the Naval Appropriations bill.

The general discussion of the bill was carried on by Mr. Swann, of Maryland, Mr. Whitthorne, of Tennessee, Mr. Beck, of Kentucky, Mr. Garfield, of Ohio, and Mr. Niblack, of Indiana. Without making any progress, the committee rose, and the House at 5 o'clock adjourned.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

IMPORTANT REPORT OF THE NEW-YORK AND WESTCHESTER ANNEXATION COMMITTEE.

The regular session of the Board of Supervisors was held yesterday. All the members—with the exception of the Mayor—were in their seats at the appointed hour, and there was a large attendance of working men in the galleries. After Supervisor Vance had been called to the chair, a number of bills were presented. Among them those of the Coroners for the quarter ending in 1873, amounting to $16,662, were referred to appropriate committees. The annual report of the Commissioner of Jurors, showing the number of citizens who have been summoned and who served in the various courts, was submitted and ordered to be printed. A communication was received from Major Gen. Shaler, requesting the board to rescind the resolution assigning the premises Nos. 37 and 39 Bowery to the Fifty-fifth Regiment, on the ground that they are occupied by the Third Cavalry Regiment, and are not suitable for an infantry organization. The communication was ordered on file.

Supervisor Ottendorfer moved that the resolution adopted by the board on May 26, 1870, by which the salary of crier of the Court of Common Pleas was fixed at $2,500 a year, be rescinded, and that the salary of that officer be fixed at $1,200 per annum.

Supervisor Van Schaick desired to know by what authority the officers of courts were appointed, so that if the board had power they could remove any bad men who hold these positions. He believed that good officers of the courts could be obtained at salaries ranging from $1,000 to $1,200 a year.

Supervisor Monheimer said that if his colleague pressed his resolution at that time he would move that the clerks and attendants of the Court of Common Pleas and Superior Court be included in the proposed reduction. The amount paid in salaries to the clerks and attendants of each of those courts was $1,000. The Chief Clerk was paid $6,000, and the Deputy $5,000—but it would be an easy matter to get as good men as Mr. Jarvis or Mr. Boese to fill these positions at a much smaller sum. Mr. Ottendorfer's resolution was then referred.

Supervisor Ottendorfer moved that the Clerk of the board be instructed to prepare a statement of all the appropriations made for the year 1874 for the different County expenditures, which must be authorized by this board to charge every sum directed to be paid to the respective accounts, and to present a statement of the unappropriated balances at the end of every month to the Committee on Annual Taxes; and that the different committees of this board state in every report auditing and ordering the payment of a claim to which specific appropriation the Controller is directed to charge the same. The motion was adopted.

A report of the special committee appointed to investigate the alleged frauds in connection with the award of contracts for rebuilding the Centre Market Armory, was presented by their Chairman, Mr. Ottendorfer. After referring to the fact, which was previously published in THE TIMES, that the contract were not awarded to the lowest bidders, the report closes as follows:

"The whole proceeding in this matter shows a deplorable disregard of the rules, which should be strictly observed in all the transactions of the committees of this board, and the neglect of which must lead to the greatest abuses. To save contractors from losses caused by their confidence in the assurances of the former Chairman of the Armory Committee, and to prevent similar occurrences as those for the investigation of which this committee was appointed in the future, your committee recommend the following:

Resolved, That hereafter all work performed or supplies furnished for this County, in excess of $100 in value, shall be by contract with the lowest bidder, and the several committees of the board are hereby prohibited from ordering any work or supply until it has been submitted for the action of this board, and until every such action or contract shall have been confirmed by a vote of a majority of its members.

Signed, Ottendorfer, Van Schaick, Morris, Special Committee.

The following report was then presented:

The Joint Committee of the Board of Supervisors of the Counties of New-York and Westchester, to whom was referred all the questions of a financial nature growing out of the annexation of the towns of Morrisania, West Farms, and King's Bridge, in the County of Westchester, to the County of New-York, respectfully report the following:

The proportion of the three and one-half mills tax upon the towns annexed to New-York is as follows:

	Valuations of 1873.	Tax, 3½ mills.
Morrisania	$4,681,118	$16,901 34
West Farms	4,852,373	17,519 66
King's Bridge	2,025,784	7,314 17
Total	$11,559,275	$41,735 17

This amount must be assumed and paid by the County of New-York when the necessary authority shall have been obtained by act of Legislature.

The following resolutions are respectfully submitted for your consideration:

Resolved, That the Boards of Supervisors of the Counties of New-York and Westchester, having ascertained and determined upon the valuation of the property belonging to the County of Westchester, and having also ascertained the amount other than the 3½ mills State tax of the county debt as it exists on the 1st day of January, 1874, by virtue of the authority vested in the respective Boards, aforesaid, under section twelve of the act entitled an act to provide for the annexation of the towns of Morrisania, West Farms and King's Bridge, passed May 23, 1873, do agree and determine that the debts of the County of Westchester existing on the 1st day of January, 1874, are equal in amount and equivalent in value, and do further determine that the City and County of New-York shall have nothing to pay to the County of Westchester, to settle and adjust the matter at issue.

Resolved, That with reference to the State tax directed to be levied by chapter 12, laws of 1873, it is hereby agreed to the following proposition: Such proportion of the tax above mentioned as may be due from the annexed towns is to be paid by the County of New-York to the County of Westchester.

Resolved, That both boards agree to the following in reference to the bonds issued by the County of Westchester and chargeable to the annexed towns, denominated as follows, to wit: First bounty loan and second bounty loan, authorized by chapter 8, laws 1864, and by resolution of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Westchester, the Central Park avenue bonds, authorized by chapter 400, laws of 1867, and chapter 359, laws 1869, to be adjusted as follows:

1. The interest on the first bounty loan, due and payable in 1874.
2. The installments on the second bounty loan, due 1874.
3. The installments on the Central Park avenue bonds, due in 1874.
4. The interest on the second bounty loan and on the Central Park avenue bonds, due in 1874, are to be levied, collected, and paid by the County of Westchester as said county existed prior to act of annexation.
5. The legal adviser of the Counties of New-York and Westchester prepare the proper documents and submit the same to the Supreme Court of the Third Judicial District for approval.
6. That a committee of three be appointed to draft an act to be passed by the Legislature legalizing the above agreements.

A report of the Committee on Armories on the forcible occupation of the Centre Market Armory by the Ninety-sixth Regiment, and recommending the adoption of a resolution directing Major Gen. Shaler to remove the regiment from the building, was adopted. Messrs. Kehr, Lysaght, Reilly, Koch, and Gillon voting in the negative.

A resolution that a new armory be procured for the Ninety-sixth was, after a long debate, referred to the Committee on Armories.

The board then adjourned until Thursday next.

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

THE MASKED BURGLARS.

ANOTHER RAID ON A THIEVES' DEN—SIXTEEN PEOPLE ARRESTED.

A raid was made yesterday morning by the Twenty-ninth Precinct Police, on a low drinking-place in the basement of No. 524 Sixth avenue, near Thirty-first street, kept by two men, named George Johnson and Peter McLaughlin, and which is said to be the resort of a gang of thieves, both male and female, of the most desperate class. The result of the raid was the capture of thirteen men and three women, who are said by the Police to be thieves and disreputable characters. The "dive" kept by Johnson and McLaughlin has long been under the surveillance of the Twenty-ninth Precinct Police, but no opportunity was given for a general raid on the place until yesterday morning. At about 3 A. M. Patrolman Cornelius Reid, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, while on patrol, discovered that the iron gate in front of the cigar store of Ernest Schmidt, No. 523 Sixth avenue, had been broken open, and on examining the place found that during his temporary absence on some other portion of his post, the store had been entered and robbed. He at once gave an alarm rap, and Sergt. Carpenter, Roundsman McNally, Patrolmen Hill and Moloney, and several other officers came to his aid. The store was closely examined, and Sergt. Carpenter became convinced that the burglars had been frightened off by the approach of Officer Reid, and they must have taken refuge in some place near by. The "dive" of Johnson & McLaughlin being immediately opposite the cigar store which had been robbed, Sergt. Carpenter at once determined to make a descent on the place, and the Police were in a few minutes in possession of the establishment. All the persons found in the place, consisting of thirteen men and three women, were placed in custody, and the basement was subjected to a thorough search. The Police found in the place a full assortment of burglars' tools, consisting of "jimmies," wedges, chisels, mallets, a number of masks, skeleton keys, &c. They also found in the place five boxes of cigars, a large quantity of chewing and smoking tobacco, meerschaum pipes, &c., valued at $500, and $32 in revenue stamps, all of which were subsequently identified as having been stolen from the store of Mr. Schmidt yesterday. The men and women were marched off to the West Thirtieth Street Police Station, where they gave their names as Geo. Johnson and Peter McLaughlin, proprietors of the saloon; Geo. Culkin, Elliott Johnson, Thomas J. Johnson, Patrick McDermott, John Coddington, Andrew Elliott, Joseph Freeman, John McLaughlin, John McCoy, Thomas S. Harris, Geo. Stewart, Maggie Fisher, Nettie Hoffman, and Mary Flynn. Culkin is a hackman, who, it is said, is employed by thieves to carry off the proceeds of burglaries.

They were all locked up in the cells, and about 10 o'clock Capt. McCullagh, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, marched them down to Police Head-quarters, guarded by about twenty policemen. As may be naturally supposed, this unique procession attracted a great deal of attention, and by the time the Police with their prisoners arrived at the Central Office a large crowd had collected. The prisoners were arraigned before Superintendent Matsell, who, on hearing the facts in the case, warmly complimented the officers engaged in the arrest on the good "haul" they had made. After showing up the prisoners in the Detective Office, they were marched to Jefferson Market Police Court. During the day they were arraigned and held for trial in default of bail.

TWO OF THE RUFFIANS TO BE SENTENCED FOR AN OLD OFFENCE.

George Lockwood, alias Thomas Johnson, was arrested, it will be remembered, about three weeks ago, having in his possession a collection of burglars' tools. He was indicted for this offense, and a motion was made before Recorder Hackett, by Mr. Peter Mitchell, to quash the indictment, on the ground that no particular dwelling-house had been named in the document. The papers were taken by the Recorder, who reserved his decision, and nothing more was done in the case until the result of the motion should become known. A new phase in the case, however, developed itself yesterday. On Sunday night Capt. McCullagh arrested a notorious burglar named Peter McLoughlin, alias William Burns, on a charge of burglary, and at once recognized the prisoner as the confederate of Lockwood, both of whom had pleaded guilty on the 17th November, 1870, to an attempted burglary on Eighth avenue. The Captain brought Burns to the District Attorney's office, and it was discovered by Mr. Clark, the Chief Clerk, on consulting the old indictment, to which Burns, alias McLoughlin and Lockwood, under the name of George Livingston, had pleaded guilty, that Judge Bedford had, for some unaccountable reason, suspended sentence. Lockwood and McLoughlin were both placed at the bar, and Assistant District Attorney Allen moved that they then receive the sentence which had been suspended. Mr. Mitchell stated that the transaction had been sprung upon him without a moment's notice, and requested a postponement of sentence, in order that he might examine into the matter. Judge Sutherland allowed the matter to stand over until to-day.

THE SUBURBAN ROBBERS.

Dennis Brady, one of the gang of masked burglars whose operations so alarmed the residents of suburban villas, was removed from Police Head-quarters yesterday, and taken to Catskill for examination. It will be remembered that Brady was arrested by Detectives King and Lyon on the Bowery on Friday evening, and on Saturday was fully identified by Edmund Post and his sister as one of the men who robbed their father's house, near Catskill, on the 17th of October last. The identification was complete and positive, and Brady will doubtless be convicted. "Big" John Garvey, alias John Thompson, was also removed from Police Head-quarters to the Tombs yesterday. Frank Page, of No. 109 Clinton place, who caught Garvey in the act of robbing his residence several years ago, fully identified him, and he was delivered to Officer Michaels, of the Ninth Precinct, who has a bench warrant for his arrest. He was taken to the District Attorney's office and committed to the Tombs for trial, bail being refused for his appearance.

LONDON TO AUSTRALIA VIA SAN FRANCISCO.

Hon. Saul Samuels, Postmaster General of New South Wales, who has been sojourning at the St. Nicholas Hotel for several days, left for Washington last evening on a visit to the President and Postmaster General Creswell, in connection with the establishment of a new line of travel between London, via. San Francisco to New South Wales. Mr. Samuels is accompanied by his Secretary, and Mr. Hall, contractor in the employ of the British Government. Mr. Samuels says that the new line will be open for service on the 13th of January, the first steamer leaving London for San Francisco on that day, and will leave San Francisco for Cardovo, a station in the Fiji Islands, on the 31st of the present month, and connect with a steamer to Sydney, New South Wales, and another to New-Zealand. It is understood that the two colonies of New-Zealand and New South Wales have joined together for the purpose of subsidizing the line. The steamers to be run at first are to be only temporarily employed. Four large steamers are now being built of about 2,500 tons register each, which will be ready for service in about eight months. It is expected that the time occupied between San Francisco, Sydney, and New-Zealand will be about twenty-five days. The Postmaster General of Sydney, New South Wales, thinks that this new line will become the favorite route in a short space of time, not only for the transportation of the mails but for carrying of passengers, and will be the means of bringing about a further interchange of trade between Australia, the United States, and England. The real purpose of Postmaster General Samuels' mission to Washington is to complete arrangements for the delivery of the mails. The present mode of communication to Australia is via Suez, and between London and Sydney the time consumed in making the trip is about forty-seven days. It is urged that by this new route the journey between London and Sydney may be made in forty-two days, or even less. Mr. Samuels says that Australia now boasts a population of probably 2,000,000, and it is confidently expected it will become a large and powerful nation, and the United States may derive great benefit in their trade with the country.

THE SEARCH FOR GENET.

At a late hour on Sunday night a posse of Deputy Sheriffs surrounded the residence of Harry Genet at One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street and Second avenue. And while most of them remained outside on guard, several of them entered the house and made a thorough search of the residence from the cellar to the roof, but failed to find Genet. For several nights previous two men had been noticed watching Genet's house, and the Police of the Twelfth Precinct, thinking that they were thieves waiting for an opportunity to rob the house, compelled them to disclose their business, when they proved to be Deputy Sheriffs.

BENONI HOWARD'S TRIAL.

In the United States Circuit Court, criminal branch, Judge Benedict presiding, a jury was finally obtained yesterday in the case of Benoni Howard, and the trial was proceeded with. As has been already published in THE TIMES, the defendant is charged in the indictment with the manufacture and use of counterfeit revenue stamps, which he placed on match-boxes, thereby defrauding the Government of the United States. Assistant District Attorney Purdy appeared for the Government, and in his opening speech set forth the facts he intended to prove, and which have already been published on the occasion of the former trial when the jury disagreed. John Ripon was called as the first witness and, being sworn, testified to having been employed by the defendant to print stamps from a plate made by Hartel Pierce, an engraver. The printing was done he said at the defendant's private house in Brooklyn. The plate had afterward been thrown into the water at Oyster Bay, and was subsequently fished up by a fisherman while plying his vocation, and used as a cover to a stove for some time. The case was not concluded when the court adjourned.

NATIONAL FINANCES.

REPORT PRESENTED TO THE PRODUCE EXCHANGE.

The following is a report of a committee appointed by the Board of Managers of the New-York Produce Exchange to consider the subject of national finances, who ask that the same may be transmitted to our Senators and Representatives, in Congress assembled, in the name of the New-York Produce Exchange and as the recommendation of its members; also, that copies of the same be forwarded to the various Boards of Trade throughout the country, inviting their consideration thereof and action thereon. It is signed by Franklin Edson, Benjamin W. Floyd, Benjamin C. Bogert, William H. Philips, S. D. Harrison, John H. Boynton, and Henry Kemp.

First—The New-York Produce Exchange fully admit, as a fundamental principle, that gold and silver coin, or Government and bank notes redeemable in coin, constitute the only currency that is a true measure of values, and firmly hold that the restoration of the currency to a specie standard should be kept constantly in view in all national legislation on the subject; but we believe the time for resuming specie payment has not yet arrived, and should be made to depend not so much on any fixed date as on the general financial condition of the country.

Second—We believe that the present legal tender and national bank currency command the confidence of the people, and will, when ultimately made convertible into coin at the pleasure of the holder, fully meet the demands of trade and industry of the country; and also believe it to be unnecessary for either issue to be increased or diminished until after the resumption of specie payment, and that the whole of the $400,000,000 of legal tenders should be preserved, and after the resumption of specie payment, when standard bullion has fallen to the Mint value, the Mint shall be empowered to exchange bullion for legal tenders, or for gold coin, as parties may prefer, so that legal tenders thus reissued shall be against gold bullion.

Third—As the amount of currency required to settle balances between different parts of the country and the amount of specie required to settle balances between our own and other countries is very small, compared to the whole volume of business represented, we believe that a system of central redemption of currency by legal tenders until after resumption, and then by legal tenders or coin, would check the over-issue of currency and greatly lessen the amount of coin requisite for maintaining specie payments.

Fourth—We consider the national banking system in the main satisfactory, and think it should be retained, but would suggest the careful consideration by Congress of such amendments as will produce the following results:

1st. That the reserve on circulation shall be held entirely in legal tenders, while the reserve on deposits may be held, one-third in gold or gold demand notes, but the balance must be in legal tender.

2d. That the amount of the reserve shall be fixed on monthly averages of the daily balances—one rate on circulation and another on deposits.

3d. That no legal tenders shall be counted as bank reserve which shall be held on deposit to the credit of other banks.

4th. That while the aggregate amount of national bank currency outstanding at any one time shall not exceed $350,000,000, until specie payments have been resumed, yet within this limit all banks shall be free to draw currency not otherwise employed, to any extent to which they shall pledge Government bonds, and they may withdraw any portion of such bonds by surrendering the currency issued thereon.

5th. That national banks shall be required to provide for the redemption of their notes in legal tenders at the chief point of specie imports and exports, and there only, thus bringing the settlement of internal and foreign exchanges to one point, and avoiding the risks and inconvenience of transportation.

6th. That national banks shall be exempt from the operation of the Usury laws in any State.

Fifth—We deplore the emergency that called for the temporary use of any portion of the 44,000,000 of legal tender reserve, and firmly maintain that such portion thereof as has been already paid out should be returned to the Treasury at the earliest moment practicable, and that no portion of the same should be hereafter issued to meet any demands of the Government; but that the regular wants of the Government be provided for by duties on imports, by internal revenue, or by direct loans, and that temporary deficiencies be met by interest-bearing Treasury notes, which shall not be used for bank reserves.

Sixth—We hold that the United States Treasurer should be empowered to receive from any person or corporation, legal tenders in sums of one or more thousands, for one or more months, issuing certificates therefor to draw 3 65-100 per cent. interest per annum, provided the issue of such certificates shall at no time exceed $40,000,000. Also, that the United States Treasurer should issue to any person or corporation legal tenders in sums of one or more thousands, for one, two, or three months, at 7 30-100 per cent. interest per annum, on pledge of any bonds of the United States to the extent of ninety cents of legal tenders for each dollar in bonds pledged, the whole amount of such issue not to exceed the $44,000,000 of reserve. After specie payments have been resumed, such privilege shall be extended only when the amount of gold in the United States Treasury exceeds one-half the amount of outstanding legal tenders.

Seventh—That Congress shall provide for the resumption of specie payment by taking such measures as they may deem expedient for accumulating not less than $200,000,000 in gold, and that if necessary for this purpose, shall authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to issue and dispose of a five per cent. twenty-year old bond, the proceeds of which shall be exclusively devoted to the redemption of legal tenders; and that the United States Treasurer shall, on and after the 1st day of July in any year in which the premium on gold in the City of New-York shall have averaged below five per cent. for the term of twelve months next preceding, pay all legal tenders in coin on demand.

The members of the Stock Exchange are to meet to-morrow at 1:30 P. M. to consider and take action on this report.

The following is a petition for improving the Erie, Oswego, and Champlain Canals, and for a reduction in canal tolls, circulated for signature among the members of the New-York Produce Exchange:

To the Honorable the Legislature of the State of New-York:

We, the undersigned, merchants of the City of New-York, members of the New-York Produce Exchange, and others engaged in the commerce of the country, respectfully request your honorable body to authorize the completion of the Erie, Oswego, and Champlain Canals, by the building of vertical stone walls in place of the present slope walls; by the removal of all obstructions on the canal bottom, so that a uniform depth of seven feet of water may be maintained throughout the entire length of said canals; and also by the lengthening of the chamber of the locks through the use of some other than the present style of gates, and by such other improvements as may be needed to afford the greatest possible carrying capacity attainable with reliable navigation.

Your petitioners respectfully call your attention to the great efforts now being made, in and through other States, and especially by the Dominion of Canada, to secure the trade of the great North-west; and in order to prevent this trade from being diverted through competing routes, your petitioners urge the importance of effecting these improvements at the earliest practicable moment, and also that a reduction of the tolls be made to the lowest attainable point.

NEW-YORK, January, 1874.

THE MARITIME ASSOCIATION.

The Maritime Association held an annual meeting, at the Maritime Exchange, No. 61 Beaver street, yesterday afternoon, when, from the annual report submitted, it appeared that the association numbers about 300 members. The finances and other affairs of the association were found to be in a satisfactory condition. The receipts during the past year amounted to $7,500, and a balance of $1,500 remained in the Treasury. In pursuance of similar action previously taken by the Merchants' Exchange and News Association of Pine street, a resolution was passed providing for a consolidation of both exchanges—the Maritime Association and the above-mentioned Merchants' Exchange, of Pine street—under the name of the Maritime Association. The Pine street association, it is stated, numbers about 700 members. The election of officers and a board of Directors for the ensuing year resulted in the election of the following ticket:

President, Thomas P. Ball; Treasurer, Henry P. Booth; Secretary, Duncan R. Norvell; Directors, Henry Buschman, Abiel Abott, George H. Brewer, C. W. Bertaux, A. H. Brown, Isaac P. Williams, John T. Gilchrist, David B. Dearborn, Hiram Benner, C. Frederick Elwell, Jacob R. Telfair, J. Ernest Miller, Amerton Yale, Wm. H. Van Brunt, George R. Hayne, Edward N. Norton, James Henry, James R. Boyd, William E. Rose, Henry A. Blakslee.

THE NINTH AVENUE ROBBERY.

John Galvin, who was formerly employed as a keeper in the City Prison, was arrested at an early hour yesterday morning, on suspicion of having been concerned in the bold robbery perpetrated at the jewelry store of Adolph Hank, No. 327 Ninth avenue. The prisoner is supposed to be one of the men who entered the store and represented themselves as detectives in search of stolen watches, and if he was one of the men, he can no doubt be identified. He is at present locked up at the West Thirty-seventh street Police Station. The Police of the Twentieth Precinct, and Detective Rielly, of the Central Office, are making every effort to discover and secure the perpetrators of this audacious robbery.

A COMPLICATION OF MARRIAGES AND DIVORCES.

In the Supreme Court, General Term, yesterday, an appeal was argued which had been taken by Walter W. Price from an order of the Judge at Chambers, sustaining exceptions taken by one of the parties in interest to the report of the Referee. The suit is one of divorce, and the papers disclose a somewhat complicated state of facts, both in the matter of marriages and divorces. It appeared that Price married in England, in 1839, one Susannah Butler, from whom he separated after a year, having a deed of separation executed between them, and came to America. In 1843, this woman married one Green, and, about a month later, Price married one Caroline Juliet Barton. From this second wife Price obtained a divorce and married a third. After this third marriage the second wife applied to come in and have the decree opened, claiming that she had been deceived in the nature and prosecution of the proceedings. While this application was pending, the third wife, claiming that the proceedings on the part of the second were instituted through collusion with Price, applied to come in and interplead, so as to defend her own rights, it at the same time appearing that the first wife also was living. This application was denied, and the Referee found both the second and third marriages to have been invalid. On the coming in of the Referee's report exception was interposed to its confirmation on the part of the third wife, on the ground that she had not had an opportunity to defend her rights, and that, therefore, so far as the report invalidated her marriage, it was erroneous. The Judge at Chambers held in accordance with this after view, and decided that the third wife was not concluded by the report of the Referee. From this decision, therefore, the present appeal was taken. After argument the court took the papers, reserving its decision.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

COMMISSION OF APPEALS.—Calendar of the Commissions of Appeal for Jan. 13: Nos. 230, 59, 62, 63, 63½, 64, 65, 10, 13, 28.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—Held by Lawrence, J.—30, Miller vs. Ponder, impleaded; 42, Rockford, R. I. and St. Paul Railroad Company vs. Boody; 43, Same vs. Same; 44, Malry vs. Long Island Railroad Company; 57, The People, &c., Jennys vs. Breman; 88, Martine vs. Lowenstein; 101, Dinsmore et al. vs. Adams et al.; 122, Graham vs. Canavan; 155, Mayer vs. Mayer; 170, Austen vs. Hustways; 171, Scheffer vs. Brummer; 172, Farnham vs. Hamilton; 173, McGuire vs. Earle; 176, Stegman vs. Stegman.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—Part I.—Held by Donohue, J.—853, Milledgeville Manufacturing Company vs. Gerstman; 316, Van Nostrand vs. O'Brien, Sheriff; 2301, Berrian vs. The Mayor, &c.; 2556, Leverich vs. Mayor, &c.; 553, Potter, Executor, &c., vs. Barnard et al.; 1059, Sheeby vs. Dawson; 2779, Devlin vs. Mayor, &c.; 577, Paine vs. Paine; 837, Bennett vs. O'Brien, Sheriff; 899, Roberts, Jr., vs. Campbell; 1003, Franks et al. vs. Fleischman et al.; 1031, Post, &c., vs. Coles; 1073, Hadley vs. Boehm et al.; 1091, Devlin, Special Administrator, vs. Wild; 1095, Tappan vs. Wheeler; 1097, Paige vs. Waring; 1105, Claflin et al. vs. Minzesheimer et al.; 455, Taylor vs. Eastman; 903, Wood vs. Healy et al.; 1119, Hofner vs. Winter et al.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—Part II.—Held by Van Brunt, J.—452, Archer vs. O'Brien, Sheriff; 666, Cowie vs. O'Brien, Sheriff; 476, Tuska vs. O'Brien, Sheriff; 2376, Nolan vs. The Bank of New-York National Banking Association; 1120, Lowell vs. The Mayor, &c., New-York; 1122, Valentine as Receiver vs. Feller, impleaded; 1124, Eisenager vs. S. J. R. R. Co.; 1126, Purcell vs. Cook et al.; 1128, Leroy vs. Baltic Lloyd Steam-ship Company; 1130, Kissam vs. South-side Railroad Company; 1132, Hayes vs. Seligman; 1134, Lamson vs. American Nickel Plate Company; 1150, Fairbanks vs. Oakley et al.; 1152, Johnson et al. vs. First National Bank of Hoboken; 1160, Ostrander vs. Merchant; 1162, Despres et al. vs. Bainberger et al.; 1164, Brunn vs. Culver; 1166, Winship vs. Macduff; 1168, Ceballos et al. vs. Stofferd et al.; 1170, Bischoff, Jr., vs. Kidwell.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM—Held by Freedman, Curtis, and Spier, JJ.—35, Lounsberry vs. Potter; 13, Rapelyea vs. Baxter et al.; 20, White vs. Martin et al.; 32, Kincaid vs. Darnelle.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part II.—Held by Van Vorst, J.—555½, Storer vs. Porter; 691, Stokes et al. vs. Recknagle; 251, Gadsden vs. Com. Life Insurance Company; 813, Butterfield vs. Radde; 815, Selchow vs. Radde; 621, Knapp, Receiver, vs. Roche; 1337, Justice vs. Ling; 1341, Perry vs. Gilbert et al.; 593, Prendrill, by guardian, vs. Second Avenue Railroad Company; 685, Pender vs. Johnson et al.; 805, Mendlesohn et al. vs. Stout; 155½, Wagner vs. Boocock; 625, Corwin et al. vs. Eighth National Bank; 405, Borg vs. Barker et al.; 1259, Berg vs. Beatty.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.—Held by Sedgwick, J.—278, Reade vs. Clark et al.; 812, Maloney et al. vs. Koehler; 814, Butterfield vs. Koehler; 816, Selchow vs. Koehler; 676½, Chapman vs. O'Brien, Sheriff; 394 Fairfax vs. New-York City and Hudson River Railroad Company; 246, Brown, Jr., et al. vs. Peyser; 798, McGuckin et al. vs. Adams et al.; 706, Jehl vs. Gross; 678, Roche vs. Campbell et al.; 800, Eadie vs. United States Life Insurance Company; 802, McGaraty vs. Maher et al.; 806, Regar vs. Phalon et al.; 454 Oakley, vs. the Mayor et al.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM—Held by Davis, C. J., Daniels and Brady, JJ.—15, Price vs. Price et al.; 16, In the matter, &c., Price; 107, Davenport vs. The Mayor, &c.; 100, Bernard, &c., vs. The People, &c.; 101, Helderbrand, &c., vs. The People; 102, The People, &c., vs Copperman; 103, Smith vs. The Mayor, &c.; 106, Bowery National Bank vs. The Mayor, &c.; 114, Mount, as Executor, vs. Ellingwood; 115, Meserole et al. vs. Meserole et al.; 116, Smith, as Administrator, vs. Britton; 117, Isham, as Executor, vs. Davison; 118, Goodenough vs. Spencer; 119, Davenport vs. The Mayor, &c.; 120, Lorrilard vs. Morgan et al., Executors; 121, In the matter, &c., Gill; 44, Moores et al. vs. Lunt et al.; 122, In the matter, &c., Fowler; 123, Deriel vs. Wilson et al.; 125, The People, &c., vs. Coates; 126, The People, &c., Splain, vs. New-York Juvenile Asylum; 127, Alker P. A. vs. Salomon et al.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM—Held by Daly, C. J., Robinson and Larremore, JJ.—8, Smith vs. Cooley; 12, Struthers vs. Christal et al.; 19, Taylor vs. Gillies; 21, Gassler et al. vs. Schefeler et al.; 22, Howells et al. vs. Dickerman; 23, Phelps vs. Racy; 32D, The People ex rel. Fullerton vs. The Board of Apportionment; 33, Bogart vs. Wetmore; 54, Yenni vs. Ocean National Bank; 58, Chapman vs. Douglass et al.; 60, White et al. vs. Continental National Bank; 83, Schiller vs. Webber; 129, Oberdorfer vs. Lowenstein.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Held by Alker, J.—3178, Blumberg vs. Lehman; 3162, Cannon vs. Pollock; 3164, Herman vs. Schbuter; 3830, Germania Bank, of the City of New-York, vs. Marshall et al.; 3154, Gardner vs. Burke; 3158, Fischer et al. vs. Davidson; 1960, Schoenwald vs. Sussman; 2008, Smith vs. Eastman; 2882, Cousin vs. Muller; 3802, Wastell vs. McCormack; 3001, Keegan vs. Farley; 3,174, Bloomer vs. Williams, Jr.; 3176, Stark vs. Rheinboldt; 3180, Robinson vs. Smith; 3182, Witzel vs. Fleischauer et al.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part II.—Held by McAdam, J.—4153, Deen vs. Wilson; 1685, Mellick, Jr., vs. Deering; 2653, Levy vs. Murphy; 2871, Merchant vs. Mahon; 3019, Burns vs. King; 3128, O'Brien vs. Koehler; 3799, Orvis vs. Dunham et. al.; 3857, Richter vs. Rosen; 1679, Strauss vs. Blant; 2999, Jones vs. O'Donoghue; 3009, Salomon et. al. vs. Salomon; 3049, Assman et. al. vs. Volkening; 3775, Rockland County Nitro Glycerine Company vs. Keating et. al.; 3741, Mailler vs. Dreffenback; 2931, Southmayd vs. O'Keefe.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part III.—Held by Gross, J.—3963, Leggett vs. Richards; 3905, Bock vs. Jacobs et al.; 2812, Aston vs. Corwin; 2830, Sleight vs. Cook; 2843, Guitereg vs. Schlessinger; 3804, Guggenheim vs. Ganzmaller; 3805, Wertheimber vs. Kaibler; 3815, Hulin vs. Smith et al.; 4016, Wertheimber et al. vs. Brassington; 4049, Rosenberg vs. Marks; 4138, Laible vs. Ulrich et al.; 4163, Houston vs. Fyfe; 3086, Black vs. Hurd; 3100, Horwedel et al. vs. Murphy; 3330, Ferguson, Administrator, &c., vs. Weaver.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Held by Sutherland, J.—Oscar Ette, felonious assault and battery; William Purdy, felonious assault and battery; John Elliott, burglary and larceny; John Hennessy and Frederick Scott, burglary; John French and Charles M. Shultz, larceny and receiving stolen goods; John Barnard, larceny from the person.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Lawrence.

Manhattan Savings Bank vs. Dodge, Seward vs. Torrence; memorandums.

Treadway vs. Treadway; motion denied and stay vacated, with $10 costs.

Salmon vs. Leonard, The Commercial Bank of Kentucky vs. Varnum, Oliver vs. Brown, Triest vs. The Woodburn Silver Mining Company; motions denied, with $10 costs.

In the matter, &c., Faicke; in the matter, &c., Herdfelder; motions to prosecute Receiver's bond granted.

The People ex rel. Finker vs. Rooney, Herdfelder vs. Rooney, Lorber vs. Helldorfer; motions denied, without costs.

Casanova vs. Derby Coal Company, The People ex rel. Geissler vs. Stuyvesant; granted.

By Judge Brady.

Bliss vs. Crittenden; extra allowance to defendant granted.

Hull vs. Harris; memorandum.

Beach vs. The Mayor, &c.; bond approved.

Dannat vs. The Mayor; motion denied, with $10 costs.

Fletcher vs. Green; granted.

By Judge Donohue.

Brent vs. First Universalist Society; motion for extra allowance granted.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Monell.

Hale vs. Stevens, Hyslop vs. Hoppock, Platt vs. Heltner; orders granted.

Levy vs. Koehler; order denying motion.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Daly.

Dung vs. Parker; motion granted on payment by plaintiff of taxable costs under the decision of the Court of Appeals.

Faxon et al. vs. Rokes, Doe & Harvey; motion to amend summons granted; motion to substitute name of E. A. Harvey granted; motion to set aside attachment granted as to Harvey, but denied as to the other defendants.

Faxon et al. vs. Rokes & Doe; motion to set aside attachment granted.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

In the case of *Millar* vs. *Moses et al.*, from the Supreme Court of Appeals of Virginia, the Supreme Court of the United States to-day held that a writ of error from this court to review the judgment of a State Court must be issued to the highest court of the State in which a decision of the case could be had, even if that court be an inferior court of the State. Accordingly, where a Circuit Court of Virginia had jurisdiction to decide a case finally, the Court of Appeals of that State, not having jurisdiction to review the decision by reason of the amount in controversy being under $500, a writ of error from this court issued to the Court of Appeals was dismissed. If allowable at all, the writ should have been issued to the Circuit Court. Mr. Justice Field delivered the opinion.

Edward Lange, a publisher, of the firm of Lange, Little & Co., of New-York City, was convicted in the Circuit Court for the Southern District of New-York in November last of a misapplication of the Government mail-bags, furnished his firm by the department for use in their business, and the misapplication being of a value less than $25, the statute provided a penalty of $200 fine, or one year's imprisonment. The sentence, which was pronounced on the 8th of the month, both fined and imprisoned him. He paid the fine, and, after serving five days of the imprisonment, applied, by habeas corpus, to have the sentence discharged as illegal. The court, however, (Judge Benedict,) vacated the entire sentence, and sentenced him anew to one year's imprisonment, making no allowance for the five days' imprisonment he had suffered under the first sentence. Thereupon an application was made to Judge Woodruff by habeas corpus to have the new sentence discharged as illegal, but it was affirmed. Writs of habeas corpus and certiorari to-day issued from this court, to bring up the record for review, returnable forthwith. On the hearing it will be maintained that the first sentence was illegal, and should have been absolutely discharged as asked and that the petitioner having already suffered imprisonment under sentence of the court for which no allowance has been made in the new sentence for one year, the latter is void altogether, and must be discharged. Arnoux, Rich, and Woodford for petitioner.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

Before Chief Justice Daly and Judges Robinson and Larremore.

COAL CONTRACT.

Alvin Higgins, Respondent, vs. The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company, Appellants.—On the 25th of September, 1870, at a regular monthly auction sale of coal, by the defendants, at their sales-room, in the City of New-York, plaintiff (respondent) purchased 100 tons of grate coal, at $4 85 per ton. The conditions of sale provided that there should be a deposit made by the purchaser on the day of sale, and the balance of the purchase money should be paid within ten days, and that, in case the coal purchased was not removed by the vendee during the month of October, the defendants might, at their option, at any time thereafter discontinue further deliveries. The coal was made deliverable at Elizabethport or Hoboken, if the defendants' business should be so interrupted by floods, strikes, accidents, &c., as to materially decrease the quantity of coal which they would otherwise have been able to obtain and deliver during the month of October, then the defendants should be discharged from all liability to deliver the coal sold by them at the said September sale. On Oct. 1 the plaintiff (respondent) paid in full for the 100 tons, and took a receipted bill. He did not remove it during that month, nor make any effort to do so; nor did he demand delivery of the coal until on or about Feb. 24, 1871. The demand was not complied with. The defendants had no grate coal on hand. Early in the preceding December a strike had occurred among their miners, which continued until the following May, and during all that period the production of coal by defendants was almost entirely suspended. Suit being brought by the plaintiff (respondent) to recover damages for breach of contract, the court below held that, by the payment by the plaintiff in full for the coal, and the giving of a receipted bill by defendants, (respondents,) the sale was completed, and the title to the 100 tons passed to the purchaser. From that judgment the present appeal was taken. On the argument it was contended, on behalf of the company, (appellants) that the sale was not complete; that the court below fell into the error of treating the coal sold by the defendants at their September sale as a specific lot—separated and distinguished from all other coal they might then have had—whereas, the "90,000 tons" simply expressed the quantity which defendants offered for sale, deliverable at certain points in October; that plaintiff's purchase was 100 tons of grate, to be weighed from bulk, but the bulk from which it was to be taken was in no respect identified. It was, or was thereafter to be at Elizabethport or Hoboken, as defendants might elect. The case would have been widely different if the defendants in September had sold to the plaintiff 100 tons out of their stock then on hand at Elizabethport, the terms of sale referring expressly to the particular bulk out of which the coal sold was to be taken. The further point was also urged, on the part of the company, that plaintiff having neglected to remove the coal during October, as provided by the contract, the liability of defendants to deliver terminated. The court reserved its decision.

Edwards & Odell for appellants; N. Merrill, for respondent.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, Jan. 12.—Flour—Demand good at full prices, and generally held higher; sales, Extra Spring, good to choice, at $6@$8 25; Extra Winter, $8@$9 50. Wheat active and higher, but unsettled, closing quiet at a decline of 1½c.; the best figures were for No. 1 Spring at $1 27½; North-western at $1 28@$1 29; No. 2 Spring, $1 25½, cash; $1 27¼, February; $1 30¼, March; No. 3 Spring, $1 18; Rejected, $1 11@$1 12½. Corn active and higher, closing ¾c. lower; best prices were for No. 2 Mixed, 61¼c., cash; 62¼c., February; 63¾c., March; 67⅞c., May; Rejected, old, 56½c.@57c.; new, 53¾c.@54c. Oats active and higher, closing 1c. lower; highest figures were, No. 2, 43c., cash; 44c., February; 49c., May; Rejected, 40c. Rye in fair demand and advanced; No. 2 sold at 82c.; regular at 80c.@81c. Barley active and higher; sales No. 2 Fall at $1 50@$1 60; No. 3 Spring at $1 26@$1 40, outside price for North-western. Whisky active and higher at 97c. Pork opened firm, but closed dull but steady at $14 75 spot; $14 80 February; $15 25 March. Lard active and higher at $9 25 spot; $9 30 February; $9 65 bid March. Bulk Meats in fair demand and firm; sales Shoulders, loose, March, at 6¼c.; Short Rib Middles, spot, loose, at $7@$7 43; March, 8¼c.; Short Clear Middles, loose, February, at 8c. Green Shoulders quoted at 5½c. Hams, 16-lb. averages, sold at 9c.; in pickle, 10c.@10¼c. Dressed Hogs in fair demand and lower at 6c.@6¼c. Receipts—12,000 bbls. Flour, 176,000 bushels Wheat, 35,000 bushels Corn, 34,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Rye, 28,000 bushels Barley. Shipments—15,000 bbls. Flour, 187,000 bushels Wheat, 3,000 bushels Corn, 21,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Rye, and 18,000 bushels Barley.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 12.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat excited; prices higher, and irregular for Spring; sales of No. 2 Spring at $1 25@$1 27½; Winter firmer and higher; sales of No. 3 Red at $1 44@$1 45. Corn active and higher; sales No. 2 Mixed at 57c. at east side on track; No. 2 White Mixed at 59c., on track and in elevator. Oats active and higher; sales No. 2 at 44c.@45c., in elevator. Barley steady; sales of No. 2 Spring at $1 35@$1 45. Rye in fair demand and firm; sales of No. 2 at 82c. Whisky firm at 97c. Pork firm; sales small lots hard side at $15. Green Meats firm; sales Shoulders at 5¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 7½c.@7¾c.; Clear Sides, 8½c. Dry-salted Meats firm, and business small; sales, loose Shoulders at 6c.; Clear Rib Sides at 8½c.@8¾c.; packed lots advanced ¼c. Bacon firm; Shoulders, 7½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 8¾c.; Clear Sides, 9c. Lard nominal at 8¾c. Live Hogs steady; shipping lots sold at $4 70@$4 90; packers at $5@$5 30. Cattle quiet; sales of fair to good Texan at $3@$3 75; fair to choice Native Steers at $4 25@$5 75. Receipts—9,000 bbls. Flour, 34,000 bushels Wheat, 20,000 bushels Corn, 30,000 bushels Oats, 2,000 bushels Barley, 3,000 bushels Rye, 6,000 Hogs, 1,000 head Cattle.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Jan. 12.—Imports for the last forty-eight hours—Flour, 10,200 bbls.; Wheat, 60,954 bushels; Corn, 42,941 bushels; Oats, 44,200 bushels; Barley, 4,656 bushels; Peas, 700 bushels; Exports—Wheat, 62,982 bushels; Corn, 41,729 bushels; Oats, 54,350 bushels. Flour steady; Western Ground Spring, $7@$750; Bakers', $7 25@$8 25; Amber, $8@$8 50; White, $8 50@$9 50. Wheat quiet; Milwaukee No. 1 Spring, $1 55; do. No. 2 do, $1 50. Corn quiet; sales, 5,600 bushels No. 2 Western at 76c. Oats firm; held at 50c. for No. 2 Mixed Western. Barley inactive; Canada, $1 55@$1 62; Western, $1 50@$1 55. Rye nominal; held at $1@$1 05. Barley-malt quiet; quoted at $1 60@$1 75; Western Canada, $1 75@$1 80. The balance of the market is unchanged. Grain in Store and Afloat—Wheat, 295,623 bushels; Corn, 147,907 bushels; Oats, 64,732 bushels; Barley, 88,600 bushels; Rye, 723 bushels.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 12.—Flour in fair demand and firm; Family, $7 25@$7 50. Wheat quiet, but firm, at $1 45@$1 55. Corn firm at 58c.@63c. Oats quiet and unchanged. Barley firm. Rye unchanged. Butter firm and in fair demand. Pork quiet, but firm, at $15 50. Lard quiet; Steam, 7⅞c.; Kettle, 9c. Bulk Meats firm and in fair demand; sales of Shoulders at 9¼c., of Clear Rib Sides, partly cured, at 7¾c.@7⅞c., and fully cured at 7½c.; sales of Clear Sides, fully cured, at 7¾c., all loose. Bacon firm; Shoulders, 7⅝c.; Clear Rib sides, 8¼c.@8⅜c.; Clear Sides, 8¾c. Green Meats—Business small; sales of Shoulders at 6c.; Clear Rib Sides, 7¼c. Hams, 9c. for 11 lbs. average; 9¼c. for light averages. Hogs moderately active; quality of receipts mostly common, ranging from $5@$5 40; receipts, 3,800; shipments, 4,200. Whisky lower; sales at 95c.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 12.—Quercitron Bark—No. 1 held at $35. Clover-seed steady at $8 50@$10. Flax-seed commands $2 15. Timothy, $3. Flour—Demand good, at full prices; Superfine, $5@$5 50; Extras, $6@$6 75; Wisconsin, Iowa, and Minnesota Extra Family, $7 25@$8 25; State, Ohio, and Indiana do., $7 50@$8 50; High Grades, $8 75@$10. Wheat—Advancing tendency; Red, $1 65@$1 68; Amber, $1 70@$1 80; White, $1 85@$1 90. Rye steady at 90c.@93c. Corn firm; Yellow, 80c.@84c. for new; 85c. for old. Oats steady; White, 56c.@62c.; Mixed, 55c. Petroleum dull; Crude, 10c.; Refined, 13⅛c. Whisky is held at $1 01 for Western, in iron.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 12.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat firm and in fair demand at $1 27½ for No. 1; $1 25⅛ for No. 2; February, $1 26½; March, $1 29. Oats firm and in fair demand at 37c. for No. 2. Corn advanced and in fair demand at 63c. for No. 2 Mixed. Rye firm and in fair demand at 78½c. for No. 1. Barley firm and in fair demand at $1 60 for No. 2 Spring. Pork sold at $15, cash. Hams, in pickle, firm at 9½c.@10¼c. Dry-salted Meats—Sales of Shoulders at 5¾c., loose; Boxes and Middles, 7¼c.@8c. Lard firm at 9c.@9¼c. for Kettle; 8¾c. for Steam. Hogs sold at $5@$6. Receipts—3,000 bbls. Flour, 68,000 bushels Wheat, 3,800 Hogs. Shipments—43,000 bushels Wheat.

TOLEDO, Jan. 12.—Wheat in fair demand and firm; sales of No. 2 White Wabash at $1 52; No. 3 do., $1 50; Amber Michigan, $1 50; March, $1 60; No. 1 Red, $1 54½; No. 2 do., $1 45; March, $1 55½. Corn active and higher at 67½c. for High Mixed; 68¾c. February; 71½c. March; new, 64c.; Low Mixed, new, 63c.; no grade, 60½c. Oats in fair demand and higher at 48c.@48½c. for No. 1; 47c. for No. 2. Clover-seeds sold at $5 25. Dressed Hogs sold at $6 40@$6 50. Receipts—3,000 bbls. Flour, 9,000 bushels Wheat, 61,000 bushels Corn, and 7,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—8,000 bushels Wheat, 9,000 bushels Corn, and 5,000 bushels Oats.

OSWEGO, Jan. 12.—Flour steady; sales of 1,800 bbls., at $8 for No. 1 Spring; $9 for Amber Winter; $9 50 for White Winter; $10 for Double Extra. Wheat firm; sales of 1,000 bushels No. 1 White Michigan at $1 85; one car No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 69. Corn firmer; held at 80c. Barley unchanged; sales of 5,000 bushels Up-lake Canada at $1 70, and 2,500 bushels Bay Quinte at $1 72½. Corn-meal—$1 60 for bolted; $1 55 for unbolted. ℘ cwt. Mill-feed unchanged; Shorts, $20; Shipstuffs, $22; Middlings, $23@$24, ℘ ton. Railroad Freights—Flour to Philadelphia and Boston, 60c.; to New-York, 50c.; to Albany, 42c.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 12.—Flour active, strong, and unchanged. Wheat quiet, steady, and firm; Western, $1 70@$1 80; Pennsylvania, $1 80@$1 82; common to fair Southern, $1 65@$1 75; Spring Red, $1 60@$1 70. Corn firm; Southern White, 83c.@88c.; do. Yellow, 82c.@85c.; Mixed Western, 84c.@85c. Oats firm; Southern, 60c.; Western, 58c.@60c. Rye firm at 98c.@$1. Hay unchanged. Provisions unchanged, strong, and quiet. Western Butter firm; Rolls, 30c.@33c.; North-western Tub, 30c.@35c. Coffee strong at 25c.@27¼c. Whisky firm; sales at $1 01, but now held at $1 02.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 12.—Flour, Wheat, and Corn quiet. Oats quiet, but somewhat better; Mixed, 55c. Provisions quiet. Pork, $15 50. Bulk Meats—Shoulders, 6¼c.@6⅜c.; Clear Rib Sides, 7⅞c.; Clear Sides, 7½c., loose. Bacon—Shoulders, 7½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 8⅜c.; Clear Sides, 9c., packed. Lard quiet; Tierce, 9¼c.@9¾c.; Keg. 10¼c.@10½c.; Steam, 7⅝c. Whisky easier at 94½c.@95c.

MEMPHIS, Jan. 12.—Flour—Demand light; holders firm at $6@$10. Corn easier at 70c.@72c. Oats in good demand at 56c. Lard easier at 9c.@10c. Bulk Meats quiet at 6¼c. for Shoulders; 6½c. for Clear Rib Sides; 8c.@8½c. for Clear Sides.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Jan. 12—12:30 P. M.—Consols for money, 92½@94¼; for the account, 92¼@92⅞. United States 5-20 Bonds, 1867s, 107¾; Erie Railway Shares, 43½.

3 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 43¼@43½. Paris dispatches quote Rentes at 58f. 75c.

3:30 P. M.—The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day is £121,000. Paris dispatches quote Rentes at 58f. 70c.

6 P. M.—Consols for money, 92@92⅛; for the account, 92⅛@92¼. United States 5-20 bonds, 1867s, 107½; Erie Railway Shares, 43½.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 12—12:30 P. M.—Cotton to arrive, steady; no transactions. Breadstuffs—Corn, 39s. 3d. ℘ quarter.

1 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, 8⅛d.@8¼d.; Middling Orleans, 8⅝d. Sales, 18,000 bales, including 3,000 for speculation and export.

1:30 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, shipped January and February, at 8¼d.; do. do., shipped February and March, 8⅜d.; do., nothing below Low Middling, shipped January and February, at 8 5-16d.; do. do., deliverable January, at 8 3-16d.; sales on the basis of Middling Orleans, nothing below Good Ordinary, shipped January and February, at 8 9-16d.; do., nothing below Low Middling, shipped January and February, at 8⅝d. Breadstuffs—Corn, 39s. 3d.@39s. 6d. ℘ quarter. Provisions—Bacon, Long Clear Middles, 38s.; Short Clear do. at 39s. ℘ cwt.

3 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day 11,300 bales were American.

6 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, shipped December and January, at 8¼d. Breadstuffs—Corn, 39s. 9d. ℘ quarter.

LONDON, Jan. 12—Tallow, 40s. 9d.@41s. ℘ cwt. Evening—Linseed-oil, £29 6s. ℘ ton. Spirits Turpentine, 30s. 9d. ℘ cwt.

ANTWERP, Jan. 12.—Petroleum, 30 francs for fine pale American.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—JAN. 12.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

1000	West. Un. Tel.	78¾	1000	Lake Shore	83⅛
500	do	78⅝	1000	do	83¼
800	do	78½	500	do	83⅛
400	do	78⅜	500	do	83
200	do	78¼	1400	do	83⅛
100	do	78	600	do	83⅜
300	do	77¾	900	do	83¼
500	do	77⅝	100	Han. & St. Jo. Pf.	42½
1700	do	77¾	100	do	42⅛
500	do	77½	100	do c.	42
1000	do	77⅝	100	do	42½
500	do	77½	100	do c.	42⅞
1000	do	77⅝	100	do	43
2000	do	77¾	400	do	43½
700	do	77⅞	100	do b3.	43¾
1600	do	78	200	Han. & St. Jo.	32¾
900	do s3.	78	600	do	33
200	do	78⅛	200	do	32⅞
200	do	78	100	do	33
400	do	77¾	100	do	33¼
100	Rock Island	104½	100	do s3.	33¼
100	B., H. & E. s3.	3⅝	100	do b3.	33½
200	Pacific Mail	43½	400	do	33½
200	do	43⅝	100	do b3.	33¾
400	do	43¾	100	do	33⅜
500	do	43	800	do b3.	34
100	do	42¾	200	do	34¼
200	do	42½	1000	N. Y. C. & H. c.	101½
900	do	42⅝	500	do	101⅝
300	do	42¼	900	do	101¼
100	do	42	100	do b60.	102¼
200	do	42½	200	Tol. & Wab.	54⅛
700	do	42⅝	200	do	54
200	do c.	42¾	700	do	53⅞
100	do s3.	42⅝	900	do	54
200	do c.	42½	500	do c.	54
100	do	42⅝	100	do c.	54⅛
100	Pac. R. of Mo.	32	1000	Ohio & Miss.	35⅝
4000	Union Pacific	33½	600	do	35¾
2100	do	33⅝	10	do	36
1000	do	33¾	600	do	35½
2500	do	33⅞	1000	do	35⅝
1900	do	34	100	do	35½
500	do	33⅞	400	do c.	35⅜
1500	do	33¾	600	do b3.	35½
200	do	34	100	do b10.	35⅝
600	do	33⅞	400	North-western	61⅝
1500	do	33¾	300	do c.	61¼
400	do	33⅝	600	do	61¼
1200	do	33¾	40	do	61
400	do	33⅞	800	C., C. & I. C.	31½
900	do b3.	34	300	do	31⅝
200	do b10.	34	100	do	31¾
100	St. Paul Pf.	73	100	do b3.	31¾
100	St. Paul	48¾	300	do	31¼
100	do	48⅞	100	do	31⅜
300	do	49	400	do	31¼
400	do c.	48⅞	500	do	31⅛
200	do	49	800	do	31¼
300	do	48¾	300	do	31⅜
700	do	48⅞	400	do b3.	31½
600	do	49			

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$2,000	U. S. 6s, '81, C. 12.	117¾	$1,500	U. S. 5-20 R., '65, new	116
3,000	U. S. 5-20 R., '62 b. c.	113¼	4,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '67	116⅞
2,500	U. S. 5-20 C., '64 c.	116¼	1,000	do	116¾
18,500	do	116½	2,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '67 12.	116¾
5,000	do	116⅝	1,000	do	116⅞
10,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new 12.	116	15,100	U. S. 5-20 R., '67 12.	116⅛
5,000	do s3.	116			

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$10,000	S. C. 6s, n., J. & J.	11	300	L. S. & M. S. b. c.	83¼
1,000	Mo. 6s	92½	300	do c.	83⅜
3,000	do b. c.	92¾	300	do	83¼
3,000	do	93	200	do	83⅛
1,000	Mo. 6s, H. & St. J. Is.	90½	100	do c.	83
1,000	do	90¾	400	do b3.	83
2,000	N. Y. & B. L. R.	104½	400	do	82⅞
2,000	Brook. 6s, W. L.	92½	900	do	82¾
1,000	N. Y. C. 6s, '83, c.	92	100	do	82⅝
1,000	N. Y. C. 6s, '87	90	500	do	82½
1,000	Erie 1st	102½	400	do	82⅝
8,000	Alb. & Sus. 1st	100	2000	do	82½
5,000	Alb. & Sus. 2d	96½	1600	do b3.	82⅝
1,000	Cen. Pac. G. B.	96	1100	do	82⅝
1,000	Alt. & T. H. In.	75	900	do	82¾
500	do	76	100	Panama b. c.	115¾
2,000	U. P. 1st	84½	100	C. & N. W. Pf. b. c.	73½
5,000	do	84⅝	100	do	73⅛
12,000	do	84⅞	100	U. P. b. c. s3.	33⅞
4,000	do	85	100	do b3.	34
1,000	U. P. 7s L. G.	77½	4400	do	34
10,000	do	77	300	do	34⅛
15,000	U. P. 10s Inc.	75¾	100	do	33⅞
59,000	Chic. & N. W. Con. Coup. G. B.	84⅝	1200	do b3.	34
5,000	Chic., R. I. & Pac. 7s	102	100	do s3.	33⅞
1,000	Mor. & Es. 1st	105¼	800	do s3.	33¾
2,500	Mor. & Es. 2d, b. c.	101	1900	do	33¾
1,000	Del., L. & W., Con b. c.	99½	300	do c.	33⅝
1,000	St. L. & I. M. 1st	99¼	2300	do	33⅝
1,000	M. & St. P., H. & D. Div.	80	100	do b10.	33¾
1,000	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	100	800	do	33⅝
15,000	Can. S. 1st	65	400	do b3.	33¾
8,000	do	64½	3300	do	33⅞
3,000	Ches. & O. 1st	59½	130	New-Jer. Cen.	100
5,000	do b3.	60	200	C. & R. I. b3.	104
1,000	do b. c.	59	300	do b. c. s3.	104⅛
5,000	West. Un. 7s	95	50	Del., L. & W.	100
100	Md. C. Co. b. c.	22½	212	do b. c.	99⅞
100	do	23	100	do b3.	100
100	do	22¾	10	Chic. & Alt.	109
70	Fourth N. Bank	100	800	Mil. & St. P. b. c.	49
10	Ninth N. Bank	100	100	do	48⅞
10	Ger. Am. Bank	93½	100	do	48¾
140	do	94	200	do s3.	48½
20	Am. Ex. Bank	109	600	do	48½
100	West. U. T. b. c. s3.	78⅛	100	do	48¾
500	do b3.	78¼	200	do	48⅝
800	do	77⅞	400	do c.	48½
1200	do s3.	77¾	100	do b10.	48⅝
400	do	77⅝	100	Mil. & St. P. Pf. b. c.	72¾
500	do	77½	200	Tol. & W. b. c.	54⅛
700	do	77¾	100	do	54¼
700	do	77½	500	do	54⅛
100	do b3.	77⅞	600	do	54
500	do s3.	77½	400	do	53⅞
900	do	77⅝	200	do	53¾
200	do c.	77⅝	100	do	53½
1000	do	77¾	200	do	53⅝
100	do c.	77¾	700	do	53¾
200	do	77⅞	100	N. J. Southern	9
300	Pac. Mail b. c. c.	42½	55	Morris & Es.	91⅞
200	do	42⅝	5	Chic., B. & Q.	102½
1500	do	42¾	100	St. L. & I. M. b. c.	55¼
200	do	42½	10	Alt. & T. H. b. c.	15½
100	do c.	42⅝	100	Atl. & Pac. Pf. b. c.	14¾
100	do	42⅝	200	St. L., K. C. & N. Pf.	32
200	do s3.	42¼	200	H. & St. J. b. c.	34
300	do	42¼	200	do	34¼
300	do c.	42¼	200	do	33¾
400	do	42⅜	200	do	33½
100	do b3.	42½	100	do b3.	33¼
100	do	42½	300	do	33
400	Con. Coal x div.	45½	100	do	33¼
190	Am. Ex.	60	100	do	33½
100	N. Y. C. & H. b. c. c.	101¼	200	do	33¾
300	do	101⅛	200	H. & St. J. Pf. b. c.	43½
200	do s3.	101	100	do b3.	43¾
500	do	101	200	do b30.	43
100	Harlem b. c.	123	100	do c.	42½
500	do	123½	100	do	42⅝
100	do	124	100	do	43
10	Michigan Cen.	83½	100	do	43¼
13	do b. c.	83¼	300	Ohio & Miss. b. c.	35½
150	do	84	900	do	35⅝
10	Cleve. & P. R. G.	87	300	do	35¾
100	do b. c.	86⅛	900	do	35½
100	Chic. & N. W. b. c.	61½	400	do s3.	35
100	do	61⅝	500	do	35½
400	do	61⅛	200	Col., C. & I. C. b. c.	31⅜
500	do	61	400	do b3.	31⅛
300	do	61¼	100	do b5.	31½
			100	do s3.	31¼
			100	do s3.	31⅛
			600	do	31
			100	do	31¼
			100	do b3.	31⅜
			100	do	31⅜
			100	do b3.	31½

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

100	Western Union	78	2600	Union Pacific	34
100	do b10.	78⅛	600	do	34⅛
300	do b3.	78	100	do b3.	34¼
100	do	77⅞	800	do	34¼
2300	do	77¾	900	do	34⅜
100	do c.	77⅞	1000	do	34½
200	do	78	2800	do	34⅝
1700	do	78⅛	2200	do	34½
200	do	78	300	do c.	34⅝
100	do	77⅞	200	do b3.	34⅝
300	do	78	100	do b10.	34⅝
200	do	78⅛	1400	do	34½
1500	do	78¼	100	do s3.	34½
200	do	78⅛	1200	do c.	34½
400	do b3.	78	200	do	34⅝
100	Erie	47¼	300	do s3.	34⅝
25	Mich. Cen. s3.	85	300	do b3.	34¾
200	Pacific Mail b3.	42⅝	400	do	34½
700	do	42¾	1100	do	34⅝
400	do	42⅝	600	do c.	34⅝
100	do c.	42⅝	1200	do c.	34½
100	do	42⅞	300	do b3.	34⅝
200	do	42¾	300	do	34½
100	do	42⅝	100	do s3.	34½
100	do	42¾	400	North-western	61
100	do c.	42⅝	100	do	61⅜
100	do	42¾	100	do b3.	61¼
100	N. Y. C. & H. c.	101⅛	200	do c.	61¼
244	do	101⅛	100	do s3.	61¼
100	do s3.	101¼	200	do	61⅜
300	do	101⅜	200	North-west'n Pf.	73½
44	do	101¼	100	Rock Island b60.	104½
100	Panama	116	500	do	104½
300	Lake Shore	82⅞	25	Ft. Wayne b3.	91½
900	do	82¾	100	St. Paul	48¾
300	do s3.	82⅝	300	do	48⅞
700	do c.	82⅞	300	do	48¾
100	do u. r. c.	82¾	100	do s3.	48⅝
300	do	82⅞	1600	do	49
10	do	83¼	500	do	48⅞
2000	do	83	100	do b3.	49
50	do s20.	82⅝	200	Del., L. & W.	99¾
100	do b3.	83⅛	100	do b3.	100
900	do	83	92	Mor. & Essex c.	91⅜
100	do b3.	82⅞	200	Atlantic & Pac.	14¾
300	do s3.	82¾	100	do	14⅝
300	Toledo & Wab.	53⅞	500	do	14⅞
100	do s3.	53¾	100	do	14¾
100	do c.	54	200	C., C. & I. C.	31⅝
100	do b3.	54	1200	do	31¾
100	do c.	53⅞	100	do b3.	31⅞
200	Han. & St. Jo.	33⅞	700	do	32
200	do	33¾	600	do	32⅛
300	do b3.	34	500	do	32¼
100	do b3.	33⅞	200	do	32⅛
100	do	33½	100	do b3.	32⅛
100	Han. & St. Jo. Pf.	43	200	do	32
100	do b30.	43	1500	do	32⅛
1000	Ohio & Miss.	35¼	200	do	32¼
100	do c.	35½	100	do b3.	32¼
500	do	35⅝	100	do c.	32⅜
300	do b3.	35⅜	300	do	32⅜
600	do	35½	100	do b3.	32½
2600	do	35⅝	200	do	32⅛
400	do b3.	35⅝	200	do	32¼
100	do c.	35½			

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2:15 P. M.

$2,000	U. S. 6s, C., '81	117⅝	$1,000	U. S. 6s, R., '81	117
20,000	do b. c.	117¾	2,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '67	116⅞
500	U. S. 5-20 C., '65, n. small	115½	3,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '68	116¾
1,500	do	116	4,000	U. S. 5s, C., '81	113

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$1,000	Ark. 7s, iss. to Cen. R.	15½	300	N. Y. C. & H. b. c.	101¼
5,000	Mo. St. 6s	92¾	200	do b3.	101⅜
4,000	Cen. P. G. Bs.	92½	1100	do b10.	101⅜
3,000	Un. Pac. 1st	85⅝	1200	do	101¼
8,000	do	85½	400	Harlem b. c.	124¾
15,000	do b3.	85½	600	do	125
5,000	do	85⅝	100	do	125¼
5,000	do	85¼	200	L. S. & M. So. b. c. c.	82⅞
3,000	U. P. 7s, L. G.	77½	200	do b3.	83
10,000	Can. So. 1st	64½	200	do	83
5,000	T. & W. 1st b. c.	88	100	do	82¾
5,000	T. & Wab. 1st, St. L. Div.	88¼	3000	do	82⅝
50,000	C. & N. W. G. C. Gold Bds. b3.	84⅝	100	do b2.	82¾
50,000	do b. c.	84⅝	1000	Un. Pac. b. c.	34½
1,000	C. & O. 1st b. c.	60	1100	do	34⅜
10,000	H. & St. J. 8s, Conv. b. c.	84½	1600	do	34¼
6,000	St. L. & I. M. 2d	80¾	500	do b3.	34⅜
1,000	D. L. & W. 1st	101	200	Panama b. c.	116¼
100	Fourth Nat. Bank	98¾	100	do	116½
100	Canton Co. b. c.	76	800	do b3.	117
100	Maryland Coal	28	150	do	117
200	do b. c.	28	100	St. L. & I. M. b3.	55½
			200	C. & N. W. b. c.	61⅝
			100	do b3.	61½
			200	do	61¼
			400	do	61⅛

50	Cen. Coal of Md., b. c. x d.	45½	20	C. & N. W. Pf. b. c.	74
100	do	46	400	do c.	73
100	W. U. T. b. c. c.	77⅞	200	do	73
200	do b3.	78	5	do	72
1300	do	78	100	C. & R. I. b. c.	104⅝
200	do c.	77⅞	100	do b30.	105
1000	do	77¾	1100	do	104½
20	do	78	100	M. & St. P. b. c. c.	48⅞
700	do	77⅞	300	do	48¾
100	do s3.	77¾	500	do	48⅝
300	do c.	77¾	400	T., W. & W. b. c.	53⅞
200	Quicksilver Pref.	34¾	300	do	53¾
50	American Exp.	60	400	do	53⅝
100	P. M. S. S. Co. b. c. b3.	42⅝	50	D., L. & W. b3.	100
300	do	42¾	200	do b. c. b3.	100
200	do	42½	550	do	99⅞
300	do	42⅝	10	do	100
1300	do	42¼	400	O. & Miss. b. c.	35¼
600	do	42⅜	50	O. & M. Pf. b. c.	65
500	do	42½	100	C., C. & I. C. b. c.	32¼
100	Erie b3.	47⅞	200	do	32⅛
100	do b. c. b15.	47⅝	300	do	32
			100	do b10.	32¼

SALES FROM 2 TO 3 P. M.

$19,000	Mich. C. 7s	93	300	Union Pacific	34¾
300	Western Union	77¾	600	do s3.	34¼
300	do	77⅞	2800	do	34¼
600	do	78	1300	do	34⅜
100	do	77⅞	1200	do b3.	34⅜
400	do	77¾	100	do	34¼
100	do	77⅞	700	do	34⅛
500	do	78	400	do	34¼
300	do	78⅛	400	do	34⅜
200	do c.	78⅛	800	do b3.	34½
800	do	78¼	800	do	34½
1000	do	78⅜	1000	do	34⅝
200	Erie	47⅞	3300	do	34¾
100	Pacific Mail	42⅝	500	do b3.	34¾
400	do	42¾	2600	do	34⅝
30	do	43	20	do	35
500	do	42½	1000	do b3.	34¾
200	do	42⅝	2500	do	34⅝
100	do s3.	42⅝	500	do	34½
500	do b3.	42¾	300	do	34⅜
100	N. J. Central	99⅝	300	North-western	61¼
100	Rock Island	104⅜	300	North-west. Pref.	73
100	do	104½	100	St. Paul c.	48⅝
100	do	104¾	500	do	48⅝
600	do	104⅞	100	po c.	48½
1000	do b3.	105	100	do	48⅞
1000	do	105	200	do	47¾
600	N. Y. C. & H. b3.	101⅜	400	Tol. & Wab.	53½
30	do	101⅛	100	do	53⅝
300	do	101⅜	100	do	53¾
400	do b30.	101⅝	300	do	53⅝
600	do	101½	100	do	54¼
1100	do	101⅝	300	do	54
1500	do	101¾	100	do b15.	54⅛
300	do	101⅞	200	do b3.	54
1300	do b3.	102	900	C., C. & I. C.	32⅛
1500	do	102	700	do	32¼
100	do	102⅛	100	do b3.	32⅜
600	do	102	500	do	32⅝
1300	do	101⅞	2800	do	32½
200	Harlem	126	200	Han. & St. J. Pf.	43¼
1200	Lake Shore	82⅝	700	D., L. & W. b3.	100
100	do	82⅝	100	do	99⅞
1200	do	82⅝	100	do b10.	100
100	do c.	82½	700	do	100
300	do	82⅝	680	do	100⅛
200	do	82¾	900	do	100¼
1500	do	82⅞	200	Han. & St. Jos.	33⅞
430	do	83	400	do	33¾
300	do b3.	83	400	Ohio & Miss.	35⅛
1400	do	83⅛	400	do	35¼
500	do	83	100	do u. r. c.	35¼
500	Panama	117¼	700	do b3.	35¼
225	Atl. & Pac. Pref.	14½	200	do b3.	35½
200	do	14¼	600	do	35⅜
100	Pac. R. of Mo.	33			

MONDAY, Jan. 12—P. M.

The following are the particulars of the Bank Averages of Saturday (compared with the previous week) on the most important lines of Deposits and Greenbacks:

MOVEMENT OF DEPOSITS AND GREENBACKS.

	Jan. 3.		Jan. 10.	
Banks.	Deposits.	Greenbacks.	Deposits.	Greenbacks.
N. York	$8,594,400	$1,254,800	$11,508,800	$1,859,700
Manhat'n	6,766,700	2,193,300	6,154,200	1,388,100
Mercht's'	8,281,900	1,387,200	8,900,100	2,792,800
Mechn'cs'	3,688,900	1,101,800	4,869,300	1,366,500
Union	3,492,600	449,000	4,019,400	652,800
America	6,561,900	1,101,500	7,374,300	1,459,300
Phœnix	3,337,100	515,000	3,601,200	493,700
City	4,682,800	1,090,000	5,359,400	1,281,000
T'desm'ns	1,608,700	462,000	1,756,300	475,600
Fulton	1,122,700	354,700	1,282,500	490,600
Chemical	6,268,100	1,582,000	7,111,300	1,764,500
Mer. Ex.	2,429,600	791,500	2,508,100	643,600
Gallatin	2,047,100	483,300	3,170,800	595,700
Butchers'	1,809,800	478,500	1,795,000	508,700
Mec. & T's	1,259,200	340,300	1,435,500	395,400
Greenw'h	907,400	57,300	1,068,300	96,800
Leath M's	2,716,800	416,000	2,923,500	473,000
7th Ward	877,600	254,400	895,800	261,800
State	3,145,500	651,800	3,510,200	836,100
Am. Ex.	7,815,600	1,905,800	7,994,800	1,877,500
Com'erce	9,160,900	3,451,500	8,906,700	2,906,600
Broadw'y	3,783,300	866,600	3,794,000	818,000
Mercant'e	2,158,800	529,400	2,714,900	705,800
Pacific	1,592,400	422,700	1,742,400	514,400
Republic	3,737,600	761,000	3,444,300	418,300
Chatham	2,472,300	479,200	2,649,900	536,700
People's	1,093,800	71,300	1,212,200	175,300
N. Amer.	1,784,200	192,000	1,959,600	354,000
Hanover	2,821,700	472,300	2,979,300	738,400
Irving	2,753,000	515,000	2,756,000	591,000
Metrop'n	7,386,800	1,043,600	7,715,000	1,583,000
Citizens'	1,279,900	372,600	1,296,900	397,000
Nassau	1,914,000	225,200	2,157,600	396,100
Market	1,680,500	374,400	1,766,800	401,600
St. Nich's	950,300	378,200	1,048,600	438,100
Shoe & L.	2,200,000	688,300	2,484,700	838,300
Corn Ex.	1,416,800	589,000	1,257,700	441,000
Contin'al	1,142,300	242,000	1,334,500	269,000
Oriental	1,013,800	146,300	1,121,400	260,300
Marine	1,761,300	303,000	1,845,800	325,000
Imp'rt'rs'	12,751,500	2,596,500	13,894,100	2,692,900
Park	14,469,400	3,243,200	15,178,900	3,726,700
Mech. As.	871,900	192,300	973,300	282,400
Grocers'	515,200	154,500	515,200	154,500
N. River	792,900	202,000	872,400	192,000
E. River	542,400	148,000	595,500	198,500
Mfs' & Ms'	747,700	143,200	785,600	178,200
4th Nat'l	14,194,600	4,102,600	14,680,600	3,308,700
Cen. Nat'l	3,278,000	944,000	3,503,000	1,103,000
2d Nat'l	1,171,000	363,000	1,279,000	445,000
9th Nat'l	5,956,900	1,329,600	6,347,700	1,466,900
1st Nat'l	4,899,400	805,400	4,941,800	749,300
3d Nat'l	4,591,800	1,035,000	4,924,500	968,700
N. Y. N. Ex.	844,300	248,800	881,400	265,500
10th Nat.	961,200	357,500	1,271,100	520,100
Bow'y Nat.	876,000	293,000	876,000	292,000
N. Y. City	905,000	250,000	929,000	310,000
Ger. Am.	4,769,400	754,300	4,813,400	893,600
DryG. Bk.	1,780,900	301,400	1,778,400	354,500
Total	$205,399,500	$46,458,100	$219,668,000	$50,936,600

The sales of Gold to-day were at 111¾@112@111⅞ ⅌ cent. The Gold Room was free from speculative excitement, although the market is held well in hand by the *Bull* interest. The rise is not favored to-day by the course of Exchange, which is easier than on Saturday. A leading house is supplying the demand for 60 days' London at $4 83 to the £ Sterling. On the other hand, the free drafts made by the Secretary of the Treasury on his Greenback reserves is used, with some effect, to sustain the talk of higher Gold later in the season, when the whole $44,000,000 will be out, and the question of a temporary loan on Greenback Certificates is brought into competition with the question of new taxes, to supply the further deficiencies, if any are then likely to occur, in the Treasury. The financial measures are all still at sea at Washington, and the probability is that nothing of a definite character will be done for a month or two, or until the probable deficiencies of the Treasury are more closely measured than they can safely be at present.

The Stock Exchange is again generally buoyant. The Share speculation ran more upon the low-priced Western Roads and the highest-priced Dividend Roads, than upon the special favorites of last week, like Western Telegraph, Lake Shore, and Pacific Mail. Among the first-named class, Union Pacific, and Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central attracted large attention, while, on the other extreme, New-Jersey Central, Rock Island, Delaware and Lackawanna, and Central New-Jersey were very strong. The business in Lake Shore, Western Telegrape, and Pacific Mail was large, but the disposition through the forenoon was to sell, and the prices were scarcely equal to Saturday's market. The Pacific Mortgages were strong, and the Unions in active demand, and we notice that the Board dealings are becoming active in the Canada Southern and Chesapeake and Ohio Bonds at the low figures caused by the extension or funding of their Junuary Interest.

Closing Quotations—Jan. 12.

	Saturday.	Monday.
United States New 5s	112½	112¾
U. S. 5-20s, May and November	116½	116½
U. S. 5-20s, January and July	116⅞	116⅞
American Gold	111¾	111⅞
Bills on London, 60 days	$4 83½	$4 83
New-York Central and Hudson	101⅛	101⅞
Chicago and Rock Island	104⅝	105¼
Pacific Mail	43¼	42¾
St. Paul Common	48¾	48¾
Ohio and Mississippi	35½	35½
Western Union	78⅜	78¼
Union Pacific	33¼	34½
Lake Shore	83⅛	83
Toledo and Wabash	53¾	54
Harlem	120½	125⅛
North-west	61⅛	61½
North-west Preferred	73¾	72¾
C., C. and Indiana Central	31⅛	32⅛
Adams Express	93½	93
United States Express	71¼	71
Wells-Fargo Express	69½	69½
American Express	59½	60¼
Delaware and Lackawanna	100	100¼
Central New-Jersey	100	100
Panama	115¾	117½
St. Paul Preferred	73	73
Atlantic and Pacific	14⅞	14¾

The Share speculation closed generally strong at nearly the best figures of the day.

The Sub-Treasury paid out to-day $460,000 Gold Interest on the Public Debt, and redeemed in Gold $84,000 of the Principal of the Debt.

The last prices for the various Public Funds of the United States are as follows:

6 ⅌ cent. reg., '81	116¾	5-20 reg., '67	116
6 ⅌ cent. coup., '81	117¾	5-20 coup., '67	116¾
5-20 reg., '62	113¼	5-20 reg., '68	116
5-20 coup., '62	114	5-20 coup., '68	116⅜
5-20 reg., '64	115¼	10-40 reg	112⅝
5-20 coup., '64	115½	10-40 coup	113¾
5-20 reg., '65	116	5s coup., '81	112¾
5-20 coup., '65	116⅜	6s Currency	114¼
5-20 coup., n. i., '65	116		

The following bids were made at the Exchange Board to-day for the Railroad Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83	91¾	H. & St. Jo. 8s, Conv.	84
N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87	89½	Del., L. & W. 2d	100½
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. E.	87	D., L. & W. 7s, Conv.	99
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub.	87	T. & W. 1st, St. L. Div.	87½
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	101	Tol. & W. 2d	89
Erie 1st, Extended	102	Tol. & W. Equip. B.	73½
Erie 2d, 7s, '79	100	Tol. & W. Con. Conv.	76½
Erie 3d, 7s, '83	98½	Gt. West. 1st, '88	95
Erie 4th, 7s, '80	96	Gt. West. 2d, '93	83
Erie 5th, 7s, '88	90½	Quin. & Tol. 1st, '90	87
Long Dock Bonds	94	Gal. & Chic. Ex.	104
Buf., N. Y. & E. 1st, '77	87½	Gal. & Chic. 2d	95
Hud. R. 7s, 2d, S. F., '85	101	Chic., R. I. & P.	102
Hud. R. 7s, 3d, '75	99	Morris & Essex 1st	104½
Alb. & Sus. 1st Bds.	99½	Morris & Essex 2d	100½
Alb. & Sus. 2d Bds.	96	N. J. Cen. 1st, New	105½
M. Cen. Con. 7s, 1902	92¼	N. J. So. 1st, 7s	36
Mich. Cen. 1st, 8s, '82	109	P., Ft. W. & C. 1st	103½
C., B. & Q. 8 ⅌ ct., 1st	109½	P., Ft. W. & C. 2d	98
Mich. So. 7 ⅌ ct., 2d	96	P., Ft. W. & C. 3d	95
M. S. & N. I. S. F'd 7 ⅌ c.	102	Clev. & P. Con. S. F.	93
Clev. & Tol. S. F.	100	Clev. & P. 4th	87
Clev. & Tol. New B.	94	Chic. & Alton 1st	103
Clev., P. & A. Old B.	96½	Chic. & Alton Inc.	92
Clev., P. & A. New B.	93	Ohio & M. Con. S. F.	91
D., M. & Tol. Bds.	98	Ohio & M. Consol	91
Lake S. Div. Bds.	93	Ohio & M. 2d, Con.	78½
L. S. Con. Reg. Bds.	94	Dub. & S. City 1st	85
Pac. R. 7s, g'd by Mo.	96	D. & S. City, 2d div.	85
Cen. Pac. Gold Bds.	96	St. L. & I. M. 1st	99
Cen. P. State Aid B.	102	St. L. & I. M. 2d	80¼
West. Pac. Bonds	86⅜	M. & St. P. 1st, 8s, P. D.	108
Union Pac. 1st	84⅞	M. & St. P. 1st, 7 3-10 P. D.	95½
Union P. Land G. 7s	77⅛	M. & St. P. 7, G'd, R. D.	85½
Union Pac. Inc. 10s	75½	M. & St. P. 1st, LaC. D.	90½
Ill. Cen. 7 ⅌ ct., '75	102	M. & St. P. 1st, I. & M. D.	80
Bel. & S. Ill. 1st, 8s	90	M. & St. P. 1st, H. & D.	80¼
Alt. & T. H. 2d, Inc.	75	M. & St. P. 1st, C. & M.	80
North Mo. 1st	83	M. & St. P. 2d	80
Chic. & N. W. S. F.	101	Col., C. & Ind. 1st	85
Chic. & N. W. Int. B.	96	Col., C. & Ind. 2d	64
Chic. & N. W. Con. B.	89	Tol., P. & W., E. D.	75
Chic. & N. W. Ex. B.	82	Tol., P. & W., W. D.	70
Chic. & N. W. 1st	99½	Bos., H. & E. 1st	27
C. & N. W. Coup. G. B.	84¼	Bos., H. & E. G'd	32
C. & N. W. Reg. G. B.	84½	Cedar F. & M. 1st	72
Iowa Mid. 1st, 8s	87	B., C. R. & M. 1st, 7s, g'd	63
H. & St. Jo. Land G.	95		

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—JAN. 12.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, Old	98½	99
City 6s, New	101⅞	102
Camden and Amboy	118½	119
Pennsylvania Central	96¾	97
Reading	112½	113
Lehigh Valley	58¼	58½
Catawissa Preferred	42½	42¾
Philadelphia and Erie	23½	24
Northern Central	29½	30
Lehigh Navigation	85	85¼
Lehigh Gold Loan	93	93¼

The Merchants' Insurance Company, of New-York, pay a Semi-Annual Dividend of *Seven ⅌ cent.*, on demand.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ A RARE BUSINESS INVESTMENT.
$100,000 CAPITAL WANTED.

A well-known dry goods jobbing house, reorganizing for the Spring trade, would make favorable arrangements with a capitalist who can invest $100,000, either as special or general partner; if general, to be competent and willing to take the financial position. Apply to GRIGGS, CARLETON & CO., No. 93 Broadway.

☞ A LIMITED NUMBER OF WEST WISCONSIN Railway First Mortgage Seven per Cent. Gold Bonds for sale by AUG. J. BROWN & SON, No. 59 Liberty st. Net earnings for 1873 largely in excess of interest on bonded debt.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Jan. 12, 1874.

There was a small, slow trade in horned Cattle on yesterday forenoon and again on to-day. At Weehawken Yards 37 cars of horned Cattle were on sale, and the contents were sold off save 92 head, which were transported to One Hundredth Street Yards; prices ranged from 8c.@12½c. ⅌ lb., weights from 5 cwt. to 7½ cwt., strong. At One Hundredth Street Yards sales were effected on yesterday and to-day from 9c.@13¼c. ⅌ lb., weights from 5 cwt. to 15½c cwt.; from 55 lbs. to 60 lbs. was allowed to the cwt., net. Milch Cows were slow from $30@$70 ⅌ head. There were no good quality Cows to hand, and still such could have been sold at a fair rate. Veals sold from 9c.@9½c. ⅌ lb., quality coarse. Grass Calves from $8 50@$13 ⅌ head. Sheep were in fair demand from $4 30@$7 25 ⅌ cwt. Live Hogs sold from 5½c.@5⅞c. ⅌ lb.; City-dressed and Western-dressed were not quoted at noon.

SALES.

T. Gilles sold for self 26 choice Illinois Steers raised by Malcom Hulsey, of Monroe County, at 13c. ⅌ lb., weight 11 cwt.; 15 good Illinois Steers from 12c.@12½c. ⅌ lb., weight 15½ cwt. Leary & Ryan sold for Boyle & Co. 36 common Illinois Steers from 10c.@10¾c. ⅌ lb., and $1 off ⅌ head, weight 5¾ cwt. S. Healy sold for Boyle & Co. 36 common Illinois Steers at 10c. ⅌ lb., weight 6½ cwt. strong. B. Westheimer sold on commission, in various small lots, 64 coarse Indiana Steers at 10½c. ⅌ lb., weight 6¼ cwt.; 66 State Cattle, Steers, Oxen, Cows, and Bulls, quality rough, at 9c. ⅌ lb., weight 5½ cwt.; 192 poor Ohio Steers at 9c. ⅌ lb., weight 5 cwt. Vail & Valentine sold for selves 53 fair Illinois Steers at 11c. ⅌ lb., weight 7 cwt. The firm of Morris & Waixels had on sale 45 cars of horned Cattle; the greater part were sold off on yesterday forenoon, in lots, by the following salesmen: H. Meyer sold 97 common Illinois Steers from 9¾c.@10½c. ⅌ lb., weight 6¾ cwt. strong. W. Sigel sold 79 Illinois Steers, from common to fair, from 10c@11c. ⅌ lb., weight 7 cwt. F. Samuels sold 54 generally fair Illinois Steers from 10¾c@11c. ⅌ lb., weight 7 cwt. strong; 32 Texan Steers at 9¼c. ⅌ lb.; these were fed east of the Mississippi. S. Moses sold 55 common Illinois Steers from 10c.@10¾c. ⅌ lb., weight 6 cwt. M. Goldschmidt sold 110 choice Illinois Steers at 13¼c. ⅌ lb. for the most part, weight, on estimate, 12 cwt. M. Laudebach held 88 Illinois Steers on sale. S. Schuster held 128 Illinois Steers on sale. Burchard & Merritt sold for W. W. Robbins & Co. 23 choice Ohio Steers from 12c.@13c. ⅌ lb., weights from 7¼ to 17 cwt.; for Ferguson & Rowe 80 Kentucky Steers, from fair to good, from 11c.@12½c. ⅌ lb., weight 7½ cwt., strong. T. Wheeler sold for Bedford & Kennedy 80 generally common Kentucky Steers from 10½c.@11c. ⅌ lb., weight 6½ cwt. W. T. Thompson sold for self 19 rough Michigan Steers at 10½c. ⅌ lb., weight 6 cwt.; 94 Illinois Steers, from fair to good, from 11c.@12½c. ⅌ lb., weight 8 cwt.; 46 generally good Illinois Steers from 11¾c.@12¾c. ⅌ lb., weight 8¾ cwt.; 13 choice Illinois Steers from $137@$142 50 ⅌ head, net weight 11 cwt.; 75 common Illinois Steers at 10c. ⅌ lb, weight 6 cwt., strong.

At Forty-eighth Street Sheep Market, J. Kirby sold 2 Veals, weight 290 lbs., at 9c. ⅌ lb.: 2 Veals, weight 350 lbs., at 9½c. ⅌ lb; 242 Sheep, weight 20,250 lbs., at 5¾c. ⅌ lb.: 73 Sheep, weight 6,430 lbs., at 5⅞c. ⅌ lb.; 80 Sheep, weight 7,210 lbs., at 6⅛c. ⅌ lb.; 48 Sheep, weight 5,040 lbs., at 6½c. ⅌ lb. E. McCabe sold 17 Cows and their Calves from $30 to $70 ⅌ head. Hume & Elliott sold 34 Calves at $8 50c. ⅌ head; 13 Calves $11 ⅌ head; 216 Ohio Sheep, weight 13,160 lbs., at $4 30 ⅌ head; 197 State Sheep, 16,070 lbs., at 5¾c. ⅌ lb.; 188 State Sheep, weight 14,320 lbs., at 5⅝c. ⅌ lb.; 186 State Sheep, weight 15,470 lbs., at 6c. ⅌ lb.; 192 Ohio Sheep, weight 15,880 lbs., at 6c. ⅌ lb.; 183 Michigan Sheep, weight 16,240 lbs., at $6 20 ⅌ cwt.; 164 Ohio Sheep, weight 17,900 lbs., at $7 10 ⅌ cwt.; 248 Canada Sheep, weight 28,780 lbs., at 7c. ⅌ lb.; 179 Canada Sheep, weight 20,630 lbs., at 7¼c. ⅌ lb. Same firm sold during this past week 7,933 Sheep for $44,286 54; average ⅌ head, $5 58; 214 Grass Calves for $1,801 70; average ⅌ head, $8 42. J. Kirby sold during this past week 3,809 Sheep for $19,812 37. At Fortieth Street Sheep Market P. Lerch sold 345 Ohio Sheep, weight 25,140 lbs., at 5⅜c. ⅌ lb. Judd & Buckingham sold 183 Ohio Sheep, weight 12,940 lbs., at 5c. ⅌ lb.; 168 Ohio Sheep, weight 15,150 lbs., at 6c. ⅌ lb.; 165 Sheep, 16,100 lbs., at 6⅜c. ⅌ lb.; this was a mixed lot; 147 Kentucky Sheep, weight 14,960 lbs., at 6½c. ⅌ lb.; 56 Canada Sheep, weight 5,160 lbs., at 7c. ⅌ lb.; 165 Ohio Sheep, weight 17,590 lbs., at 7⅛c. ⅌ lb. T. H. Reid sold 153 Ohio Hogs, weight 3,360 lbs., at 5⅛c. ⅌ lb.; 209 Ohio Hogs, weight 23,280 lbs., at 5⅝c. ⅌ lb.; 158 Ohio Hogs, weight 25,205 lbs., at 5⅞c. ⅌ lb.

RECEIPTS.

Gross arrivals at Communipaw Yards for week ending Jan. 11, 1874, 4,638 head of horned Cattle, 5,795 Sheep, 7,861 Hogs. Gross arrivals at One Hundredth Street Yards for same week 1,834 head of horned Cattle, 8 cwt.; 250 Veals, 84 Sheep. Gross arrivals at Forty-eighth Street Sheep Yards for same week, 12,395 Sheep and Lambs, 35 Cows, 90 Calves, 35 head of horned Cattle. Fresh arrivals on this day, 3,623 Sheep, 44 Calves. Gross arrivals at Fortieth Street Hog Yards for same week, 22,200 Hogs, 6,438 Sheep. Fresh arrivals on this day, 3,605 Hogs, 1,085 Sheep.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 12.—Cattle moderately active and firm; sales, 2,800 extra State and Western Steers at $7@$7 50; fair to good, $6@$6 50; common, $3 50@$5 50. Sheep in fair demand; sales, 8,000 at $5@$7. Hogs firmly held; sales 5,000 at $8@$8 37½.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 12.—Cotton active and irregular; Middling, 16½c.@16⅝c.; Low Middling, 15½c.@15⅝c.; Strict Good Ordinary, 14⅛c.@14¼c.; net receipts, 11,905 bales; gross, 13,205 bales; exports to Great Britain, 3,644 bales; coastwise, 1,840 bales; sales, 4,000 bales; last evening, 4,000 bales; stock, 263,103 bales.

GALVESTON, Jan. 12.—Cotton dull and weak; demand light; Good Ordinary, 14⅛c.; Middling, 16⅜c.; net receipts, 5,737 bales; exports to Great Britain, 5,490 bales; to Bremen, 919 bales; to France, 1,240 bales; coastwise, 1,186 bales; sales, 1,000 bales; stock, 108,634 bales.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 12.—Cotton firm; Middling, 26c.; Low Middling, 15½c.@15⅝c.; Strict Good Ordinary, 15c.; net receipts, 3,499 bales; exports to France, 450 bales; coastwise, 2,538 bales; sales, 1,200 bales; stock, 69,201 bales.

SAVANNAH, Jan. 12.—Cotton very firm; Middling, 16c.; net receipts, 4,713 bales; exports to Great Britain, 3,167 bales; to the Continent, 1,000 bales; coastwise, 3,097 bales; sales, 1,536 bales; stock, 104,209 bales.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Jan. 12.

COFFEE—Has been in fair demand and held with much firmness at extreme rates. Sales have been reported here of 1,528 bags Rio by the Merrimac, and 2,800 bags do. by the Mozart, (a resale), on private terms. And at Baltimore, 1,500 bags Rio, by the May Queen, at 27c. gold; and 800 bags do. by the Mindora, on private terms. The stock of Rio and Santos, in first hands, here, this evening, is 81,814 bags; at Baltimore, 7,303 bags; at Hampton Roads, 4,300 bags; at Charleston, 2,500 bags; at Savannah, 2,500 bags; at New-Orleans, 4,000 bags; and at Galveston, 3,500 bags. We quote invoices thus: Rio, ordinary, 24¼c.@24½c.; fair, 25½c.@25¾c.; good, 26½c.@26¾c.; prime, 27¼c.@27½c., gold, ⅌ lb., 60 days' credit; Rio, in job lots, 24½c.@29c., gold; Java, 30c.@35c.; Maracaibo, 26½c.@27¾c.; Porto Rico, 26¼c.@27¼c.; Laguayra, 26¾c.@27¾c.; Savanilla, 26½c.@27½c.; Costa Rica, 26c.@26½c.; Angostura, 26c.@26½c.; Mexican, 26c.@27c.; St. Domingo, 23½c.@24c., and Jamaica, 24½c.@26c., gold, ⅌ lb.

COOPERAGE STOCK—Has been in comparatively limited supply and moderate demand at former figures. White Oak Staves, hhd., $100@$215; do., pipe, $140@$270; do., bbls., $60@$135. Box Shooks, $80@$85; Pipe Shooks, $6 50@$7; Sugar Shooks, with heads, 36@38 inches, $2@$2 65.

COTTON—Has been moderately active for early delivery at an advance of ⅛c. ⅌ lb. Sales have been reported of 2,778 bales, including 1,243 bales to shippers, 1,016 bales to spinners, and 519 bales to speculators. And for forward delivery, the dealings have been more liberal, opening at an improvement of ⅛c. ⅌ lb., but closing easier than on Saturday and rather weak. Sales have been reported since our last of 20,450 bales, (of which 6,050 bales were on Saturday evening, and 14,400 bales to-day,) with 800 bales more at the calls, and on the basis of Low Middling, with January options closing at 15¾c.; February, 16 5-32c.; March, 16 23-32c.; April, 17⅛c.; May, 17½c.@17 9-16c., and June at 18c.@18⅛c. The receipts at this port to-day were 14,777 bales, including 4,157 bales from Norfolk, 1,380 bales from Savannah, 4,715 bales from Charleston, 2,379 bales from New-Orleans, 2,146 bales per railroad. The reported receipts at the shipping ports to-day were 39,070 bales, and thus far this week 54,037 bales, against 65,266 bales same time last week, and since Sept. 1, 2,125,651 bales, against 1,904,957 bales same time last year. Consolidated (one day)—Exports to Great Britain, 6,850 bales; exports to the Continent, 10,030 bales. Stock—In New-York, 86,157 bales; consolidated stock at the ports, 752,408 bales. The following quotations are based on Cotton in store, running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade named:

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary	14	14	14	14
Good Ordinary	14⅞	15	15¼	15¼
Strict Good Ordinary	15½	15⅝	15 13-16	15 13-16
Low Middling	15⅞	16	16¼	16¼
Middling	16¾	16⅞	17⅛	17⅛
Good Middling	17¾	17⅞	18⅛	18⅛

EGGS—Have been in liberal supply and moderate request, within the range of from 25c.@30c. for fair to choice stock, the main call having been for fresh stock available at 25c.@27c. Limed very quiet at 15c.@19c. ⅌ dozen.

FISH—The leading kinds of stock have been in good demand and held with firmness. Dry Cod quoted steady at $4 75@$5 75 ⅌ cwt.; No. 1 Mackerel at $16@$26; No. 2 at $13@$16; No. 3 at $10 50@$12 ⅌ bbl.; Pickled Herring at $3 50@$6; Smoked Herring at 25c.@26c. for Scale, and 20c.@22c. for No. 1, ⅌ box.

FLOUR AND MEAL—There has been a fairly active trade reported in State and Western Flour, on a firm basis as to values, in most instances. Shipping and Trade Extras have been attracting more attention at the ruling figures. Holders have been offering supplies less freely. Superfine stock has been comparatively scarce, and held rather above the views of purchasers. The sales reported since our last have been 15,850 bbls. of all grades, including very poor to very choice No. 2 at $4 25@$5 50, chiefly at $4 55@$5 25; inferior to fancy Superfine State and Western, $5 90@$6 50, chiefly at $6 25@$6 35 for fair to good, and $6 50 for fancy; inferior to good Extra State at $6 75@$7 25, chiefly at $7@$7 25; very good to very fancy do. at $7 25@$8 25; poor to very choice shipping Extra Western at $6 65@$7 25, chiefly at $7 10 for lines, and $6 85@$7 for odd lots; poor to very choice shipping brands round-hoop Ohio at $6 75@$7 25 ⅌ bbl. We quote:

No. 2 Flour	$4 25@$5 50
Sour Flour	3 50@ 6 25
Superfine State and Western	5 85@ 6 50
Extra State	6 75@ 8 25
Extra City	6 75@ 8 25
Extra Genesee	8 35@ 9 65
Extra Ohio, round-hoop shipping brands	6 25@ 7 25
Extra Western, shipping brands	6 65@ 7 25
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	7 30@ 9 65
Extra Western, trade and family brands	7 30@ 9 65
Extra St. Louis, ordinary to fancy	7 00@11 00
Extra Minnesota, poor to superlative	7 10@11 00

Southern Flour has been in more demand, and quite firm as to values; sales have been reported since our last of 1,350 bbls., in lots, at from $6 90@$8 10 for ordinary to choice shipping, and $8 10@$11 for ordinary to fancy trade and family Extras; $6 75@$7 for inferior stock, ⅌ bbl.... Canada Flour has been in fair demand, at from $9@$11 75 for Extras, the latter for very superior Spring stock, patent; sales, 50 bbls. at $9@$9 25.... Rye Flour has been quoted firmer, on a better inquiry, at $4 60@$6 for very poor Fine to very choice Superfine; sales, 600 bbls., chiefly at $5 50@$5 90 for the better grades of Superfine, ⅌ bbl.... Corn-meal has been in moderately active demand, and quoted at from $4 10@$4 60 for ordinary to choice Yellow Western; $4 25@$4 50 for Jersey, and $4 60@$4 75 for Brandywine, the latter now quoted at $4 75 ⅌ bbl. The reported sales since our last have been equal to 750 bbls.... Bag-meal has been in request at $1 62½@$1 65 for coarse; $1 70@$1 80 for Yellow, and $1 85@$1 90 for White, ⅌ 100 lbs.... Buckwheat Flour has been quiet, within the range of from $3@$3 35 for State and Pennsylvania, ⅌ 100 lbs.... Graham Flour selling in lots at $6 50@$7 for Western and State, ⅌ bbl.... Oat-meal in moderate demand at $6 75@$8 25 for Western, City, and Canada.

FRUIT—Layer Raisins sold to the extent of 1,200 bxs. at $2 70 ⅌ box; market firm, but otherwise quiet.

GRAIN—Spring Wheat has been quoted about 2c. ⅌ bushel lower, on a more liberal offering of stock, and a moderately active inquiry for supplies, mostly from export buyers. Winter Wheat has been offered with reserve and has been quoted firm, but has been very quiet. Sales have been reported since our last of 141,000 bushels (part to arrive) at $1 68@$1 71 for No. 1 Milwaukee, and Duluth Spring, car stock, with $1 70 reported bid for strictly boat loads of Milwaukee; $1 66@$1 68, chiefly at $1 66@$1 67, for No. 1 Chicago and North-west do., car lots; $1 64@$1 67 for No. 2 Milwaukee do., car lots, with boat loads quoted at about $1 66 for prime samples; $1 63@$1 65 for No. 2 North-west do., $1 62@$4 64 for No. 2 Chicago do., the latter for boat load of strictly prime; $1 57@$1 67 for ungraded Spring, car stock; $1 68 for White Spring; $1 85 for White Western; $1 70 for Red Ohio.... Corn has been in quite active demand, partly on speculation at an advance of 1c.@2c. bushel; offerings comparatively limited. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 138,000 bushels at 92c.@92½c. for old sail mixed Western afloat, chiefly at 92½c. for prime; 89c.@91½c. for poor to strictly prime do. in store; 85c.@89c. for New Mixed and Yellow Western; 89c. for New Yellow Southern, and 90c. for White do.... Rye has been held firmly, but has been rather quiet; quoted at $1 04@$1 08. Sales have been reported of 8,500 bushels, in lots, within the range.... Barley has been in moderately active demand at very full prices; a boat-load of Canada West was sold at $1 82½; small lots of do. within the range of $1 80@$1 85; and 4,000 bushels Western at $1 60.... Barley-malt has been inactive, yet quoted steady.... Canada Peas firmer and wanted; 40 bbls. sold at $1 30, free.... Oats have been in limited supply and fair demand at a further slight improvement in prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 36,000 bushels at 65½c.@66c. for Mixed Western; 65c. for No. 2 Chicago do., to arrive, prompt Western shipments; 65½c.@66c. for White Western; 68c. for extra choice White State.... Feed in moderate demand, within the range of from $22@28 ⅌ ton.

Grain in New-York and Brooklyn Warehouses.

	1874. Jan. 12.	1874. Jan. 5.	1873. Jan. 13.
Wheat, bushels	1,235,418	1,271,158	1,177,359
Corn, bushels	1,146,202	1,180,910	4,743,961
Oats, bushels	514,117	551,313	1,307,087
Barley, bushels	186,208	209,399	571,051
Rye, bushels	1,131	759	40,039
Peas, bushels	16,768	16,768	5,208
Malt, bushels	35,482	38,765	175,805
Grand total, bush.	3,132,326	3,208,072	8,080,518

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Have been comparatively quiet since our last, with Calcutta Bags quoted at 12½c.@13c.; Bagging at 9⅝c.@9¾c.; Domestic Cloth, 11¾c.@12¼c. Sales, 1,500 rolls Domestic Cloth on private terms.

HAY AND STRAW—Have been quoted about steady on moderate trade; prime North River Bale Hay quoted at $1 for shipping, and $1 10@$1 45 for City use. Rye Straw at 65c.@80c.; Wheat do. at 60c.@65c.; Oat do. at 75c.@80c. ⅌ 100 lbs.

HEMP—Manila has been purchased to the extent of 500 bales on private terms, quoted at 9½c. Jute has been in fair demand and firm; sales, 1,000 bales on private terms; of Jute Butts, 100 bales sold at 2½c., currency. Market otherwise dull. American quoted at $130@$150 for Undressed, and $200@$250 for Dressed, ⅌ ton; Manila, 9½c.; Sisal, 7½c.@7¾c., gold; Jute, 3½c.@5¾c., gold; Jute Butts, 2½c., currency, ⅌ lb.; North River Flax, 16c.@19c.; Western, 14½c.@16c.; Canadian, 15c.@18c.

HIDES—Have been steady, but not active; sales, 400 Dry Mexican, 700 Red River Kips, 2,000 Dry Texas, and 500 Wet-salted New-Orleans, on private terms.

LATHS, LIME, AND LUMBER—Laths have been slow of sale on the basis of $1 75@$1 90 for Eastern ⅌ thousand.... Lime has been in quite moderate demand, with common Rockland quoted at $1 10, and Lump at $1 75; State at $1@$1 50, ⅌ bbl.; Portland Cement, $5 50@$5 75; Roman, $4 50@$4 75; Rosendale, $1 75, ⅌ bbl.... Lumber has been quoted steady on, however, a restricted trade, with Eastern quoted at $16@$18 for cargoes, and $18@$19 for lots to order; Southern Pine, $36@$38; White Pine Boards, $25@$31; Black Walnut, 7c.@50c., ⅌ superficial foot; Shingles within the range of $6 50@$10 for Extra Shaved Pine, and $17@$27 for Cypress.

MOLASSES—Of New-Orleans, 360 bbls. sold in lots at 69c.@75c. ⅌ gallon. Market otherwise tame, but dull. We quote: Cuba Clayed, 20c.@21½c.; Muscovado Refining, 21c.@23c.; do. Grocery, 25c.@30c.; Porto Rico, 30c.@70c., the latter for fancy; English Islands, 35c.@50c.; New-Orleans, 65c.@78c., the latter rate for very fancy.

NAILS—Have been very slow of sale, with Common Fence and Sheathing, 10d. and 60d., quoted nominally at $4 15@$4 25; 8d. and 9d., $4 50; 6d. and 7d., $4 75; 4d. and 5d., $5; 3d. and 4d., Light, $5 75; 3d., Fine, $6 50; 2d., $7 25; 2d., Fine, $8 25; Cut Spikes, all sizes, $4 50; Finishing, $4 75@$6 75; Clinch, $5 75@$6 25, ⅌ keg.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been quiet in the local market, on the basis of $2 40@$2 50 for Strained to Good Strained, ⅌ 280 lbs.... At Wilmington, equal to 10,000 bbls. were reported sold at $2 20@$2 25 ⅌ 280 lbs.... Tar and Pitch inactive, at unchanged rates.... Spirits Turpentine quoted steady at 43½c. for merchantable, but comparatively dull; sales, 112 bbls.

PETROLEUM—Crude, in bulk, has been in moderate request, with sales reported of 500 bbls at 5¾c.... Refined has been inactive here at 13¼c.@13⅜c. At Philadelphia, 3,000 bbls. sold at 13¼c.; and 2,000 bbls., high test, at 13⅞c.... Refined, in cases, dull at 18¾c.@19c.... Naphtha, 7¾c.@8c.

PROVISIONS—Under more favorable Western advices the market for hog products has been generally quoted stronger, though not remarkably active.... Pork has been quiet, sales having been reported for early delivery of only 150 bbls. new Western Mess, in lots, at $16 75, with full parcels quoted at $16 37½@$16 50; small lots of Western prime Mess, inspected, at $15 25, and extra prime at $13 75. And for forward delivery, 250 bbls. new Western Mess, April option, at $16 62½ ⅌ bbl.... Dressed Hogs have been more sought after and quoted at 7c.@8c. for City, and 6⅝c.@7⅛c. for Western.... Cut-meats have been quoted stronger in price, with a better inquiry noted. Sales include 50 bxs. Short cut Hams, 17 lbs., at 9¾c.; 30 tcs. bagged Hams, 12 lbs., at 13¼c.; small lots of Western Pickled Hams, in tcs., 14 lbs., at 10½c.; 50 bxs. dry-salted Shoulders, 6½c.; 550 Smoked Shoulders, in bulk, at 8c.; 1,000 smoked Hams, 12 lbs., at 12c.; 2,250 Pickled Hams, 12 to 10 lbs., at 9¾c.@10¼c.; 30,000 lbs. Pickled Bellies, in bulk, 13 to 10 lbs., at 9c.@9¾c.; 500 fresh Bellies, 12 lbs., at 9c. and 50 bxs. Clear Bellies, 14 lbs., at 9½c.... Bacon has advanced about ⅛c. ⅌ lb. on a moderate trade, embracing sales for early delivery of 900 bxs. Short Clear, (part to arrive,) on the basis of 8⅜c.; 30 bxs. City Long Clear at 8½c., with Western quoted at 8¼c.; 100 bxs. Long and Short Clear at 8¼c. And for forward delivery, 500 bxs. Long and Short Clear, March option, at 8½c.... Lard has been in fair request at an improvement of ⅛c.@¼c. ⅌ lb., with sales reported, for early delivery, of 650 tcs. Western Steam, on the basis of 9¼c., quoted at the close at 9¼c.@9 5-16c.; small lots of Western Kettle at 9⅜c.@9½c.; 185 tcs. City Steam and Kettle at 8⅞c.@9c.; 280 tcs. No. 1 at 8¾c.@8⅞c., and small lots of Refined, within the range of 9¼c.@9½c. ⅌ lb. And for forward delivery, of Western Steam, 500 tcs., February option, at 9¼c.; 1,000 tcs., March options, at 9½c.@9¾c., quoted at the close at 9⅝c.@9 13-16c.... Beef quiet at former prices. Sales, 100 bbls., in lots. We quote at $8 50@$11 for Plain Mess; $11 50@$13 for Extra Mess, ⅌ bbl.; $21@$22 for Prime Mess; $24@$26 for India Mess, and $27@$29 for Extra do., ⅌ tierce.... Beef Hams in fair request at $24@$26 ⅌ bbl.; sales, 85 bbls., in lots.... A fair movement has been noted in the more desirable grades of Butter, prices of which have been without material alteration. The range has been from 27c.@40c. for fair to strictly choice State, and near-by products at 40c.@45c. for choice to fancy lots, (including pails,) and 22c.@34c. for the range of Western, including Rolls, at 26c.@32c.... Cheese has been in comparatively good request, and fair to choice stock has been quoted firm in price; State Factory, poor to fancy, quoted at from 9c.@15c., chiefly at 14¼c.@14¾c. for good to fine; 14¾c.@15c. for fine to choice, and 12c.@14¼c. for fair to good shipping qualities; State Dairy, 9c.@14c.; Western product at 9c.@13½c. for fair to choice Factory; 3c.@9c. for Skimmed stock, ⅌ lb.; job lots of stock ¼c.@½c. ⅌ lb. higher.

SUGARS—Raw have been quiet. Holders have been insisting on full previous prices, while the bids have been generally ⅛c. ⅌ lb. lower. Sales have been reported of only 200 bxs. Molasses Sugar, on private terms; and 4,500 hhds. Melado at 5¾c. ⅌ lb. We quote Fair Refining Cuba at 7¾c.@7⅞c.; good do., 8c.@8⅛c.; prime do., 8⅛c.@8¼c.; fair to choice grocery do., 8⅜c.@8⅞c.; No. 12 Box Clayed stock at 8⅜c.@8½c.; Centrifugal, Nos. 1 and 13, 8⅜c.@9c.; Manila, bags, 7c.@7¾c.... Refining Sugars have been quoted in good request, with Hard now quoted at 11c.; A's, 9¾c.@10⅛c.; Yellow at 8⅜c.@9⅝c. ⅌ lb.

WHISKY—Advanced to $1 01 ⅌ gallon; sales, 450 bbls.

FREIGHTS—In the way of berth freights there has been rather more activity noted, chiefly in the line of Grain engagements, but at lower rates. The chartering movement has been moderate, on the basis of about previous figures.... For Liverpool, the reported engagements since our last have been, by sail, 16,000 bushels Grain at 10½d. ⅌ bushel; and, by steam, 24,000 bushels Grain at 12d. ⅌ bushel. Also, a Norwegian bark, 478 tons, hence, with about 2,800 bbls. Naphtha at 7s. ⅌ bbl. And a ship, with Cotton, reported from New-Orleans, at ¾d., and a bark, with do., from Galveston, at ¾d. ⅌ lb.... For London, by sail, 2,000 bbls. Flour at 3s. 6d. ⅌ bbl.; 8,000 bushels Wheat at 11d.; 32,000 bushels do., at 10½d. ⅌ bushel; and by steam, 266 bbls. Lubricating Oil at 10s.... For Cork and orders, a German bark, 428 tons, hence, with about 2,800 quarters Grain, (one-third in bags,) at 8s. 3d.; a Norwegian bark, 464 tons, hence, with about 2,800 qrs. do., same terms; and two barks, each with about 3,000 qrs. do., reported from Baltimore, at 8s. 6d.@8s. 9d. ⅌ quarter.... For Antwerp, by steam, 200 bales Cotton, 400 tons Wood, 150 bxs. Bacon, 350 pks. Lard, 650 pks. Tallow, 130 pks. Tobacco, and 600 pks. Mdse., at full current rates.... For Hamburg, by steam, 1,000 bxs. Starch at 75 reich marks.... For Santander, a British brig, 245 tons, hence, with about 1,500 bbls. Petroleum, reported on private terms.... For Genoa, an American schooner, 679 tons, with Tobacco, from Baltimore, at 40s.... For Venice or Ancona, an Italian bark, 400 tons, hence, with Petroleum, in cases, reported at 35c. and £10 gratuity.... For Buenos Ayres, an American schooner, 413 tons, with Lumber, reported from Boston, at $20.... For Martinique an American schooner, 272 tons, with Coal, reported from Baltimore, at $4.... For Demerara, an American brig, 380 tons, with general cargo, reported from Boston, at $1,700.... For Port-au-Prince and back to Boston, a schooner, 192 tons, at $2,000.... For Aspinwall, two schooners, with Coal, reported from Baltimore, at $5 25.... For Port Spain, a brig, with Lumber, from Fernandina, at $10, gold.... For Havana, an American brig, 261 tons, and an American schooner, 243 tons, with Coal, from Baltimore, at $3.... For Cienfuegos and back to Boston, a schooner, 218 tons, at 47½c. and $4 62½.... For Matanzas and back to New-York, an American schooner, 265 tons, at $6.... For Porto Rico and back to Portland, a schooner, at 55c. and $5 25... For Tenant's Harbor, a schooner, with Lumber, from Charleston at $10 50.... For Boston, two schooners, with Lumber, from Pascagoula, at $12@$12 25; and a brig, with do., from Pensacola, at $12.... For a port north of Hatteras, a brig, from Cienfuegos, at 45c. and $4 25.... For New-York, a brig, with Lumber, from Pensacola, at $12.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

The copartnership of PIXLEY, ABELL, LANGLEY & BLAKE is dissolved this day in London.

The undersigned have associated themselves under the style of BLAKE BROTHERS & CO., OF LONDON, and are established at No. 62 GRESHAM HOUSE, OLD BROAD ST., LONDON. They solicit a general connection for business with their American friends. The London house have no interest or responsibilities in the BOSTON or NEW-YORK HOUSES.

STANTON BLAKE.
EDWARD LANGLEY.
FRANCIS BARRON BLAKE.
BLAKE BROS. & CO., of Boston.
BLAKE BROS. & CO., of New-York.

BOSTON, Jan. 1, 1874.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1874.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a copartnership under the firm name of DELLINGER, CRAWFORD & DE WOLF for the transaction of a strictly commission business in stocks, bonds, and gold.

We have taken the offices formerly occupied by FEARING & DELLINGER, at No. 22 Broad st.

EDMOND DELLINGER,
SINGLETON L. CRAWFORD,
BYRON D. DE WOLF,
Member of the New-York Stock Exchange.

MR. JOHN ABENDROTH HAVING RETIRED from the firm of ABENDROTH BROTHERS, the remaining partners will continue the business under same style and firm name of ABENDROTH BROTHERS, and will cash all bills of the late firm on presentation at their office, Nos. 109 and 111 Beekman st., or No. 282 Pearl st., New-York.

WM. P. ABENDROTH,
AUGUSTUS ABENDROTH,
JOHN D. FRASER.

JAN. 1, 1874.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A.—THE OLD ORIGINAL JACOBS, BEING about retiring, are desirous of disposing of their old-established and well-known Jewelry and Musical Instrument business. The stock, fixtures, good-will, &c., can be purchased at a great bargain. Apply at the Old Stand, No. 118 Chatham st.

$25,000.—A GENTLEMAN WITH BUSiness experience, and an accountant, would like a position of trust and responsibility where his services and capital could be employed. Address E., Box No. 127 *Times* Office.

A DESIRABLE PARTY WANTED, WITH $25,000 money, to extend a fair-paying, rapidly-increasing business. None but first-class parties need address Box No. 5,259 New-York Post Office.

WANTED—A PARTNER WITH $20,000, TO TAKE the place of a retiring partner in a manufacturing business, established over thirty years. Address D. D. D. Box No. 113 *Times* Office.

A CIGAR STORE FOR SALE.—THE OLD Stand—No. 90 Bleecker st.

METALS.

PHELPS, DODGE & CO.,
IMPORTERS OF METALS,
TIN-PLATE, SHEET-IRON, COPPER, BLOCK-TIN, WIRE, &c.,
CLIFF ST., between John and Fulton, NEW-YORK.

ICE-CREAM.

ICE-CREAM,
$1 60 PER GALLON.
Also excellent *CHARLOTTE RUSSE* and Jellies at much below other prices.
J. M. HORTON & CO.
Depots, No. 305 4th av.
and No. 1,264 Broadway, near 32d st.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST OR STOLEN.

Four COUPON BONDS issued by the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, Nos. 2,707, 2,708, 2,709, 2,710. Any information leading to the recovery of the same, will be generously rewarded by the owner, on application to A. V. STOUT, Esq., at the National Shoe and Leather Bank.
WM. H. NORRIS.

LOST.—STRAYED AWAY FROM NO. 17 EAST 36th st., a white DOG of the Spitz breed. Ten dollars reward will be paid for his return to the above address.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.

WM. M. GAWTRY & CO.
have removed to No. 458 Broome st., three doors from Mercer st.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S
PRIVATE CLASSES FOR DANCING,
No. 212 5th av., corner 26th st.,
are now open for the season.
Send for circular.

DENTISTRY.

A BEAUTIFUL SET OF TEETH, $8.—Single, $1; fillings, $1; extracting with gas, 50c. No. 262 6th-av., 16th and 17th sts. Remember, No. 262.

MARBLE MANTELS.

STEWART'S SLATE MANTELS, MARBLE AND Wood Mantels. Rich and elegant designs at the lowest prices. 220 and 222 West 23d st., bet. 7th and 8th av.

HELP WANTED.

$70 PER MONTH PAID TO A SMART MAN IN every town to take orders for me. Send me reference and 50 cents for outfit. S. F. DAYTON, Printer, Crown Point, Essex County, N. Y., Box No. 114.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE GRAND OBSTACLE HAS BEEN SURmounted in bee-keeping, by the invention of L. C. & J. J. Huff's mask or bee-screen, as hundreds and thousands of people have been driven from this vocation, while others never enter into it, knowing the poisonous and disagreeable effect caused by the bee's sting. This screen protects the face, head, and neck. While working with them you can put your head in a hornet's nest, unmolested, by applying this screen. It is also well adapted to prevent all kinds of stinging and biting insects, and in sick chambers it cannot be surpassed, while in ginning and threshing, to avoid dust, its equal has not been found; and as its wants and demand are unsurpassed, I shall offer the rights of America. Any person or persons wishing to purchase rights for State or States, will address J. T. HUFF, Agent, Louina Post Office, Randolph County, Ala. Those purchasing rights can get a model or specification by application to the agent.

FOR SALE—SHELVING, STANDS, SHOW-CASE, desks, very cheap. MEISEL, LAMPE & CO., No. 93 Chambers st., up stairs.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

AT PELTON & CO.'S, NO. 645 6TH AV., FORmerly with Bedell, 4th av., will be found a large number of very desirable servants, both Protestant and Catholic, for City and country; also waiters.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—IN PRIvate family, by a neat, orderly girl who understands her duties in every branch; is a nice waitress; understands the care and cleaning of silver; good recommendations. Call at 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A NEAT YOUNG woman to do chamber-work and waiting, or chamber-work and care children and do sewing, or the housework of a small family; best City reference. Call at No. 205 West 27th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A neat, nice young girl, in family; is very willing and active; has no objection to assist in other work; City or country. Apply at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., up stairs.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A PROTESTANT girl as chamber-maid and waitress, or to take care of children; City reference. Call or address No. 296 West Houston st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A Protestant girl as chamber-maid and waitress, or chamber-maid and take care of growing children. Call at No. 427 West 17th st., rear house.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN IN A private family, as chamber-maid or waitress; four years' reference from last place. Call at No. 419½ 6th av., between 25th and 26th sts., top bell.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, as chamber-maid and seamstress; is willing and obliging; excellent City reference. Call at No. 344 West 26th st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A YOUNG GIRL, AS chamber-maid and waitress; City reference. Apply at No. 391 8th av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, AS chamber-maid and waitress; has City references. Call at No. 56 9th av.

COOK.—BY A REALLY FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH cook, in a good family; thoroughly understands her duties in English, French, and American cooking; can furnish the very best of references; desires a good steady place; no washing; moderate wages. Call or address C. M., No. 625 6th av., fruit store.

COOK, OR COOK, WASHER AND IRONER. —By a Protestant; very capable young woman; also understands French cooking; City or country; wages moderate; has excellent recommendations. Can be seen at the Institute, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st., over the drug store.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A well-recommended young woman; thoroughly understands soups, bread, biscuits, pastries, &c., in best style; excellent washer and ironer. Can be seen at Protestant Institute, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st., over drug store.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN; UNDERSTANDS all kinds of French, German, and English cooking thoroughly; makes excellent bread and biscuit, soups, desserts, &c.; bones and lards; has superior City reference from parties who can be seen. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

COOK, CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY TWO young women—one as cook; Protestant; understands meat, game, bread, pastry; other as chamber-maid or waitress in a private family; has five years' reference from last place. Call at No. 419½ 6th av., top bell, between 25th and 26th sts.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, AS cook in a private family; thoroughly understands her business; no objection to assist with washing, if required; best City references. Call at No. 226 East 45th st., between 2d and 3d avs., first floor, for two days.

COOK—COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER, or House-work.—By a colored young woman; very respectable, and two years' best City references; lady can be seen; excellent meat, game, fowls of all kinds, soups, and pastry cook; good baker; will do almost any kind of work. Call at No. 335 4th av.

COOK.—BY AN AMERICAN PROTESTANT WOMan; very respectable, and very good family cook; understands cooking all kinds of meats, game, fowls, good soups, and pastry; good baker; country or City; served in the best families; best testimonials. Call at No. 335 4th av.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT PERSON AS COOK, washer and ironer; is an excellent baker; has good City reference; also a young girl, fifteen years of age, to do light work or take care of children; can read and write well. Call at No. 323 East 36th st., near 2d av.

COOK.—BY A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT WOMAN who is an excellent cook in every respect; makes best bread, biscuits, pastries, &c.; has no objection to the country; good recommendations. Call at No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COOK, WASHER AND IRONER, OR HOUSEwork.—By a first-class German girl; is fully capable; best City references; wages moderate. Apply at Mrs. Lowe's, Nos. 316 and 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker st.

COOK.—BY AN ENGLISH WOMAN; IS A THOROUGH, excellent cook in all branches, from best of plain cooking up to elegant dishes of every variety and style; has very best of references. Call at the Institute, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st., over the drug store.

FEMALE HELP,
All nationalities, for every capacity, at
ODELL'S,
No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.
(ESTABLISHED 1852.)

COOK.—BY A GERMAN YOUNG WOMAN; IS ALSO a good washer, ironer, and cook; has three years' recommendation; will go to the country or City; is a tidy, capable, willing person. Can be seen at No. 138 6th av., above 10th st., over the drug store.

COOK—BY A COMPETENT GERMAN WOMAN TO cook, wash, and iron; has City reference; three years in last place; understands all kinds of cooking, washing, and ironing; City or country; good tempered; not afraid of work. Call at 106 6th av., over blue store.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT PROTESTANT WOMAN as good thorough cook and baker; will assist with the washing; can be recommended for sobriety, neatness, and honesty; City references. Call at No. 205 West 27th st.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT MIDDLE-AGED WOMan as first-class cook; makes excellent bread and biscuits, soups, desserts, &c.; can furnish the best of City reference from last employer. Can be seen at Odell's Agency, 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; CAN DO ANY kind of the best cooking; is pleasant, and has no objection to the country if good wages are given; has the best of testimonials. Call at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., up-stairs.

COOK.—BY A GOOD COOK, AND TO WASH AND iron; City or country; by a steady, competent American woman, with good references. Can be seen at No. 69 6th av., first floor; no charges.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN AS COOK and to assist with the washing and ironing; excellent reference. Apply at No. 44 East 32d st., between Madison and 4th avs., second floor, front room.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FAMILY COOK AND laundress; both in the same house; country preferred; best references. Seen at No. 68 West 37th st., French Office.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, AS COOK; UNderstands her business thoroughly; willing to do the coarse washing and ironing; good City reference. Call at No. 212 West 27th st., between 7th and 8th avs.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, AS COOK; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 314 East 31st st.

COOK.—BY A GOOD ENGLISH COOK; BEST OF City reference. Call at No. 204 West 32d st.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A GOOD DRESS-MAKER, to go out by the day or week; understands all kinds of family sewing; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson machine. Call at No. 164 East 28th st., near 3d av.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A THOROUGHLY RELIAble middle-aged American person of experience as housekeeper, or any position of trust; handy at sewing, &c.; best reference; salary no object. Call or address Housekeeper, No. 61 St. Mark's place.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED American lady as housekeeper in a small family. Address E. J., No. 54½ West 32d st., Up-town *Times* Office.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY AN ENGLISH WOMAN; IS good cook and excellent washer and ironer; is very neat and clean around; orderly, very civil, obliging disposition; has very best references; wages moderate. Call at Protestant Institute, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st., over the drug store.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A WILLING, GOOD-TEMpered girl, who is a good plain cook, nice washer and ironer, and willing to make herself generally useful in any capacity; good recommendations. Call at No. 138 West 11th st., corner of 6th av.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RECOMMENDED GERman girl, not afraid of work; is a good family cook, and a first-class washer and ironer; City or country; wages moderate. Can be seen at No. 138 6th av., above 10th st., over drug store.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG woman, to do general house-work in a private family; good plain cook, washer and ironer; best City reference. Call at No. 531 West 43d st., between 10th and 11th avs.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A COMPETENT SCOTCH girl, not long in the City, to do general housework; refers to present employer. Call at No. 106 6th av., over blue store.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN to do general house-work; best City reference. Call two days at No. 250 West 35th st., rear.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE woman and a superior laundress; French fluting box pleating, crimping, and all kinds of gents' and ladies fine work; or will do chamber-work, or fine washing in the neatest manner; very best City references; country or City. Call at No. 335 4th av.

LAUNDRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY an excellent laundress, who is also a first-class chamber-maid, waitress, &c.; City or country; has best of references. Can be seen at the Protestant Institute, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st., over the drug store.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A GERMAN YOUNG WOMAN as first-class laundress; flutes, puffs, polishes, and can do up all kinds of ladies' fineries; can furnish excellent references. Can be seen at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., near Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE GERMAN Protestant woman as first-class laundress in a private family; understands doing up fine laces, muslin, &c.; has good references. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS in a private family; no objection to the country; City reference. Call or address for two days at No. 140 West 28th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A SWEDISH GIRL; HAS EXcellent City references, and speaks good English. Call for three days at the Swedish Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH PROTestant woman, as nurse and seamstress; can cut and fit for children; is a good seamstress; understands Wheeler & Wilson's machine; or would wait on an elderly or invalid lady; has the best of City references. Call or address at candy store, No. 507 6th av., between 30th and 31st sts.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

NURSE.—BY A THOROUGHLY-COMPETENT nurse; is accustomed to children of any age, and can take the entire charge of an infant; has four years reference from her former place. Call on Tuesday and Wednesday, between 9 and 6, at No. 525 6th av.

NURSE.—BY A REGULAR INFANT'S NURSE; ENtirely trustworthy; can be highly recommended as thoroughly understanding the care of young children; willing to travel; best City reference. Call or address Protestant Nurse, French Office, No. 68 West 37th st.

NURSE, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young woman to take care of children and sewing or to do fine washing and ironing and chamber-work; has excellent reference. Can be seen at No. 138 6th av., above 10th st., over the drug store.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT, RESPECTABLE French woman, as nurse and seamstress; is well recommended, and speaks English; City or country. Can be engaged at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., first floor, French Bureau.

NURSE OR SEAMSTRESS.—BY A YOUNG Swedish girl; is a short time in the country; speaks little English; will come for small wages. Call for three days at the Swedish Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT ENGLISH WOMAN to take care of an invalid lady and do plain sewing; best of City reference can be given. Call or address for two days at No. 224 East 26th st.

NURSE, &c.—BY A PROTESTANT ENGLISH woman with good references, as nurse and first-class seamstress. Address H. E. C., No. 6 Zabriskie st., Jersey City Heights, N. J.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS NURSE AND chamber-maid, or as nurse; can take entire charge of a baby from birth; best reference. Apply at No. 124 West 18 st.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG LADY; has good City references. Address No. 224 West 17th st.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, LATELY LANDED, as wet-nurse. Inquire at No. 210 East 6th st., near Bowery, in grocery.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT GIRL, as nurse; has best City reference. Call at No. 126 West 24th st., second floor, back room.

SEAMSTRESS, AND CHAMBER-MAID OR Nurse.—By a young woman as first-class seamstress; cuts and fits ladies' and children's dresses; makes all kinds of under-clothing, children's suits, &c.; can furnish the very best of City references from last employer. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS GOOD plain seamstress; operates on Wheeler & Wilson's and Willcox & Gibbs' machines; would care for one or two growing children; good City reference. Call at No. 107 West 18th st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A CAPABLE WOMAN AS seamstress and dress-maker; can do all kinds of family sewing, cutting and fitting for ladies and children, and operating; is careful and obliging; City or country; best City references. Call at No. 205 West 27th st.

SEAMSTRESS, &c.—BY A FIRST-CLASS SEAMstress and dress-maker, to go out by day, week, or permanently; expert cuttar and fitter of ladies' dresses; good operator; first-class City reference. Call or address for two days, No. 436 3d av.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS SEAMSTRESS and chamber-maid, or will wait on a lady or children; has excellent references. Can be seen at No. 68 West 37th st., French Office.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A GIRL AS SEAMSTRESS and lady's maid; understands her duties thoroughly; best of City references. Call at No. 1,250 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts., in the worsted store.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A COMPETENT SEAMSTRESS and maid to a lady or growing children; assist in light chamber-work; the best references. Call at No. 226 West 47th st.

SERVANTS, WELL RECOMMENDED,
at reduced wages, for City or country,
now at CARPENTER'S, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av., seeking employment in City or country.

WAITRESS.—BY A VERY NEAT, RESPECTABLE young woman and excellent waitress; understands the care of silver and getting up of salads of all kinds and in the best manner; or will take chamber-maid and waiting; very best City references for ability; obliging, trustworthy, &c.; country or City. Call at 335 4th av.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman; understands her business thoroughly; can clean silver in the best of style; can give unexceptionable City references. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

WAITRESS—COOK.—BY TWO COMPETENT young women; one as first-class waitress; other as first-class cook; best City reference from last place. Call at No. 303 East 29th st., first floor.

WAITRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS; understands the care of silver, getting up salads, &c.; three years' City references. Call 314 East 31st st.

WAITRESS.—BY A FRENCH WAITRESS; HAS first-class references. Can be seen at the French Office, No. 68 West 37th st.

WET-NURSE.—A YOUNG WIDOW, AMERICAN, wishes a position as wet-nurse in a private family; would take an infant at her own house; City reference. Apply at No. 169 Flatbush av., Brooklyn, E. D.

MALES

A GENTLEMAN FOR THE LAST SIX YEARS IN one of the leading watch importing houses in town, wishes for an engagement; unexceptionable references from present employers. Address MERCANTILE, Box No. 129 *Times* Office.

BAR-KEEPER.—FIRST CLASS; BEST OF REFerence given. Address A. B. C., Box No. 240 *Times* Office.

BUTLER.—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, BY A YOUNG man, native of England; has been as head waiter and also single-handed experience; good City references. Address G. L., Box No. 32 *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

BUTLER.—BY A TRUSTWORTHY, CAPABLE, AND active waiter; good City references for years; Protestant. Address W. K., Box No. 59 *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A MAN aged thirty years, with best recommendations; can take care of and drive horses, do plain gardening, farm-work, operate all kinds agricultural machinery, care cattle, poultry, &c. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COACHMAN OR GROOM.—BY A PROTESTANT young man as coachman or groom; can milk, take care of garden, or is willing to make himself generally useful about the house; has the best of recommendations. Address, for two days, W. W., No. 142 West 26th st., between 6th and 7th avs.

COACHMAN, &c.—BY A MAN WHO WILL BE found useful and willing, as coachman, groom, or gardener; understands working on a gentleman's place; good reference. Address P. F., Box 225 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A THOROUGH, PRACTICAL SINgle man, of long experience; has the best reference in the City; can drive four-in-hand or tandem. Call on or address J. B., No. 3 East 28th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN OF LONG EXperience; has the best of City references as to ability and character. Call on or address J. D., at Brewster and Co.'s, corner of 27th st. and 5th av.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN, with the best of testimonials, both from here and Europe. Seen at No. 68 West 37th st., French Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN; first-class City reference. Address J. F., Farley's Club Stables, Nos. 108 and 110 West 53d st.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN, not long from the old country; has six months' good reference. Address W. T., No. 154 West 27th st.

COACHMAN OR GROOM.—BY A YOUNG MAN, (English,) as coachman or groom; good City driver; City reference. Address A. A. W., No. 233 West 22d st.

MALE HELP,
All nationalities, for every capacity, at
ODELL'S,
No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.
(ESTABLISHED 1852.)

GARDENER, &c.—BY AN IRISH PROTESTANT married man, with two children; is an experienced flower and vegetable gardener; can force plants, prune, care hot green-house, hot and cold graperies, &c.; likewise the care of horses and cattle; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

GARDENER.—BY A SCOTCHMAN; SMALL FAMily; has had a number of years' experience as head gardener in some of the finest places on the Hudson; references unexceptionable. Address K. M. J., care James Fleming, seedsman, No. 67 Nassau st.

GARDENER.—ENGLISH, MARRIED; UNDERstands his business in all its branches. Address G. T., seed store, No. 67 Nassau st.

SALESMAN OR PORTER.—BY A PROTESTANT young man either as salesman or porter; he has been during the last year as salesman in one of the leading houses in the City; has the best of reference. Apply to Rev. S. M. McCaffrey, No. 321 East 53d st.

SERVANT OR PORTER IN FAMILY, BOARDing-house, or Hotel.—By an English Protestant man, aged twenty-six years, who can clean silver, furniture, carpets, curtains, mirrors, walks, build fires, tend furnace, door, &c.; wages moderate; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT middle-aged man, as waiter in a private family; understands his business thoroughly; takes charge of silver in the best manner; understands getting up of salads; can be recommended from his two last places. Apply at No. 166 East 28th st., top floor, front.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG FRENCHMAN AS waiter in a private family; understands his duty in every branch; references can be given from present employer. Address C. B. T., corner 55th st. and 6th av., drug store.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITER IN A private family; has best of City reference; has lived in London for a number years; City or country. Address for two days, L. W., Box No. 23 *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

WAITER.—BY A THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED French waiter; speaks English perfectly, and has unexceptionable references as to his character and qualifications. Address Victor, *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

WAITER.—BY A FRENCHMAN, FULLY COMPEtent and experienced; has several years' references. Can be seen at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., up-stairs.

WAITER.—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE MAN AS first-class waiter in a private family; is thoroughly competent and well recommended. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE SINGLE MAN as first-class waiter; good recommendations; is strictly temperate. Address J. C. W., Box No. 37, No. 54½ West 32d st., *Times* Up-town Office.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN AS FIRST class waiter; understands his business perfectly has unexceptionable City reference. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av., near 38th st.

WAITER.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED MAN AS WAITER in a private family; best City reference. Address J. W., No. 122 West 18th st.

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JAN. 13, 1874.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—A MAN OF HONOR—Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. Gilbert, Mme. Ponisi.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—SARATOGA—Mr. James Lewis, Mr. W. Davidge, Miss Sara Jewett.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—LED ASTRAY—Miss Rose Eytinge, Mr. Stuart Robson.

THEATRE COMIQUE. — THE WIZARD SKIFF—ROYAL JAPANESE TROUPE.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. — FEMME DE FEU—Mrs. J. B. Booth, Mr. Joseph Wheelock.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—HUMPTY DUMPTY ABROAD—Mr. G. L. Fox, Miss Fanny Hayward.

THE COLOSSEUM.—CYCLORAMA OF LONDON AND PARIS—CURIOSITIES—Afternoon and evening.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—GABRIEL GRUB—The Majilton and Raynor Families.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—THE BELLES OF THE KITCHEN—The Vokes Troupe.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE afternoon and evening. Curiosities.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.—FARCES, SINGING, COMICALITIES—Messrs. Unsworth, N. Seymour, and others.

ROBINSON HALL.—VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC—The Piccaninnies—Afternoon and evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—ANNUAL GRAND BALL in aid of the New-York Infant Asylum.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—LECTURE by Mr. R. A. Proctor. "The Family of Planets."

ASSOCIATION HALL.—LECTURE by Col. John W. Forney. "Public Life."

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is the best daily family paper published; it contains the latest news and correspondence; all objectionable advertisements are rigidly excluded; and it has a constantly increasing circulation among the most respectable classes of the community.

TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday Edition	$12
The DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition	10
The Sunday Edition, per annum	2
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	3
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	2

Club rates of THE WEEKLY—all to one Post-office address—Five copies, per annum, $7 50; Ten copies, per annum, $12 50; Twenty copies, per annum, $22; Thirty copies, per annum, $30, and One extra copy to each Club. For every club of fifty, one copy of THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES to the getter-up of the club.

When the names of subscribers are required to be written upon each paper of the club at one post-office address, ten cents for each copy additional to the above rates.

Club rates of THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES: Two copies one year, $5; ten copies, one year, $25—and one extra copy free. New names may be added to clubs at any time during the year, at club rates.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY and WEEKLY mailed one year to clergymen at the lowest rates.

These prices are invariable. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post-office Money Orders, if possible, and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a *registered* letter.

Terms, cash in advance.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES,
New-York City.

TO ADVERTISERS.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in THE TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 32d st., junction of Broadway and 6th av.; No. 308 West 23d st., opposite Grand Opera-house, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ For the accommodation of east-side advertisers, advertisements for insertion in THE TIMES will be received at the East-side Advertising Office, No. 504 3d av., corner of 34th st., Third Avenue Railroad Building, at the same rates as are charged at the office of publication.

☞ Advertisements for THE WEEKLY TIMES must be handed in before 10 o'clock this evening.

NOTICE.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot, under any circumstances, return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

FOR SALE.—*A six-cylinder Hoe Press, recently in use in this office, in good order, will be sold cheap. Apply at the Counting-room,* TIMES *Office.*

Fortunately for the country, President GRANT has acted sensibly in the Texas matter. Not only does he decline to furnish troops to enforce the decision of the Supreme Court, but, reminding Gov. DAVIS that the Election law received his approval, and both political parties conducted a campaign under it, he inquires whether it would not be prudent to yield to the verdict of the people? The suggestion contained in this inquiry has doubtless been adopted by the President as embodying the sentiment of the country. It may be that the term of Gov. DAVIS legally extends to April, but he will not be justified by public opinion in using force to keep himself in office, and most certainly a resort to violent means to prevent the new Legislature from meeting cannot be tolerated. The General Government having declined to take part in the quarrel, the Republicans of Texas should abandon the unwise position they have assumed. If they persist in their present course, they may possibly retain power for a few weeks or months, but they will certainly destroy their party in the end. By gracefully yielding the technical legal advantage which they clearly have, they will do so much to establish themselves in public confidence that they may hope to regain power in the future.

If the chances of its passage were somewhat better than they are, the railroad bill introduced by Hon. S. A. HURLBUT in the House yesterday might justly be considered one of the most important measures of the present session. It purports to be drawn in the interest of cheap transportation between the East and West, and contains some peculiar provisions. The road is to start from New-York, and end at Council Bluffs, Iowa, have a double track, be constructed as nearly as possible on an air line, and be completed within three years. Freights for all distances over 750 miles are not to be charged over five mills per ton per mile, and the regulation of the freight tariff in its details is to be under the supervision of five Commissioners, three of whom are to be appointed by the President. The United States are to guarantee interest at five per cent. on the bonds of the road to an amount per mile which is not yet named. All this seems very plausible on paper, but by the time the matter is fully considered it is reasonable to suppose there will not be much left of Mr. HURLBUT's little bill. He doubtless expects as much himself, and considers it as nothing more than a tub thrown to the Grangers, who are very strong in Illinois.

The Committee of Inquiry into the frauds connected with the rebuilding of Centre Market recommend to the Board of Supervisors the adoption of a very sensible rule. It is to the effect that all County work or supplies which may be required over the value of $100 shall be given out by contract to the lowest bidder, and that no committee of the board shall order, on its own responsibility, any work or supplies. The Charter provides that the City departments shall give out by contract all work or supplies over the value of $1,000. It is admitted that it would have been in the interests of reform had the amount been fixed lower, and the Supervisors can remove a good deal of the jobbery which still appears to cling to County business by adopting the resolution submitted by Messrs. OTTENDORFER, VAN SCHAICK, and MORRIS.

The Republicans in the United States Senate, having realized how unfavorably the country was impressed by the tedious debate on the Salary bill, yesterday brought the debate to a close, and agreed on a substitute for the House bill. This substitute was proposed by Senator CONKLIN, and has the merit of substantial simplicity of purpose. It confines itself to repealing the law of March 3, 1873, so far as the Constitution allows that to be done—*i. e.*, with reference to all salaries increased, except that of the President and those of the Supreme Court. We trust the House will promptly agree to the action of the Senate, and dismiss this annoying subject from further present attention. That the Senate bill works some injustice in individual cases there can be no doubt. But since Congress has avowedly undertaken to satisfy public opinion in the matter, let it confine itself to the only point on which public opinion is specially explicit—the salaries of its own members.

It would be difficult to interpret clearly the various votes of the House of Representatives yesterday on the subject of finance. Those who were in favor of Judge KELLEY's juggle to increase the currency, under the pretense of a loan, will regard the heavy vote to suspend the rules and take up his proposition as very encouraging to them. Those who favor a direct, sound, and business-like way of dealing with the matter, will be satisfied with the unanimity of the vote for Gen. HAWLEY's resolution, opposing any increase of the interest-bearing or non-interest-bearing debt of the Government. Those who are timid, and would like to see the whole question dodged, will be pleased with Mr. HOLMAN's proposition, also adopted, to neither borrow nor tax, but to cut down expenditures. The country pays its money, and it can "take its choice."

THE CHIEF JUSTICESHIP.

It is not alone, or chiefly, because Mr. CUSHING has acted with the Democratic Party that we regard his nomination to the Chief Justiceship as so unwise. If Mr. Justice NELSON were still living, he, although a life-long Democrat, would be a man in whose hands the duties of this great office could be placed with honor to the Administration and with safety to the country. For his past official life had given the world assurance that whatever his personal sympathies, or his personal interests, neither his thought nor his action as a Judge could be warped by them, and that he would administer the law according to its letter and the clear intent and meaning with which it was framed. It is not, then, because Mr. CUSHING has acted with the Democratic Party that his nomination as Chief Justice is so much to be deplored, but because he acted with that party only when it suited his own purpose to do so. It is not too much to say that the eminent man whose death has left this office to be filled had, among all his qualifications for it, none quite so admirable, so suitable for this place, as his great probity. There were lawyers of at least equal learning and astuteness, but there was no lawyer of equal eminence who had a reputation clearer from any stain. He was not without political ambition; and, indeed, it may be confessed that he had with it a very fixed purpose of political advancement; but it could not have been said, with a semblance of reason, that Mr. CHASE was ever ready to sacrifice any principle, or to set aside any conviction, for the sake of his personal interest. His failings, whatever they were, were not of that peculiar kind which unfitted him for the highest seat upon the Bench. But Mr. CUSHING has this singular disqualification for that position, that the character of his mind, in so far as it may be judged by his past life, is exactly that which should not distinguish a Chief Justice of the United States from men like MARSHALL, and like CHASE, and we will even say like TANEY.

It may possibly be urged by those who will support this nomination, that Mr. CUSHING is wronged by public opinion; that, as has been the case with many a man, his character is better than his reputation; and that he does add to his unquestionable knowledge of the law, and his acumen and industry, such a reasonable capacity of adherence to principle that when he is once raised to the highest professional position at which he could aim, and toward which he could wriggle, he might be trusted to do essential justice. It is not absolutely impossible that this may be true, but it is very improbable. The Roman satirist tells us that no man suddenly becomes base; and we may be equally sure that no man can suddenly become upright. A man cannot, at word of command, turn his back upon a long life of tortuous time-serving, and march straight onward upon the road of truth and honor. As well might we expect the Ethiopian to change his skin, or the leopard his spots. And even if Mr. CUSHING is in some degree wronged by the general judgment of well-informed and thoughtful men, the objection to his confirmation holds almost as good as if he has only reaped just what he has sown. For the fact still remains that he has this ugly reputation; nay, that that reputation is almost the only thing that he has consistently preserved for thirty years—a generation. And if there be a place for which not only high character, clean hands, and a pure heart, but, moreover, a stainless reputation, are prime qualifications, surely that place is the Chief Justiceship of the United States. It is the most venerable, if not the highest office under our Government, and it should be the Cæsar's wife of the nation. Right or wrong, then, just or unjust, as we may all be in regarding Mr. CUSHING as not above suspicion, the mere fact that his reputation is that of a man rather of improbity than of probity should be fatal to his confirmation.

Let us not be misunderstood. A man may be perfectly honest, and even honorable in all his personal dealings; between man and man his word may be worthy of absolute trust; in all his family and social relations he may be estimable and lovable; and yet he may lack the one great essential quality which alone insures probity in public life—faithfulness to his intellectual convictions. Without such convictions, and without adherence to them, a politician becomes merely a trickster on a large scale; and such a man Mr. CUSHING is generally believed to have been all his life. Should such a man be rewarded with, should he be trusted with, the highest judicial position in the gift of a great nation?

In another aspect Mr. CUSHING's nomination is not to be defended. The Supreme Court of the United States differs in its functions from any other court in the world. It decides questions, not only between men, but between States. From the peculiarity of our Federal Constitution, it occupies the position almost of an international court, governed, however, not by mere principles of law and of justice, but by an instrument which is the fundamental, organic law of our national existence; and of this law the Supreme Court is the highest interpreter. Now, for the support of a certain absolute binding force of that organic law we have gone through one of the greatest wars known to history; in defense of the doctrine that the obligations of that law cannot be thrown off by any one of the political corporations within our Union we have spent blood like water, and scattered gold like sand; and while mere party politics should not ever be allowed to touch the question of judicial appointments, upon this great fundamental question which was decided by the sword, there should be no equivocation, no doubt, no hesitancy, in requiring a record of absolute and hearty conformity on the part of every man raised to the Supreme Court Bench. The Constitution, as it was established by the war, and the amendments which have been made necessary by the political—the fundamentally political—consequences of the war, should be sure of support, without possibility of qualification or reserve, by every man who takes a seat upon that bench; most of all by him who takes the highest. And here again Mr. CUSHING is unsound; notoriously unsound. In three respects, then, this nomination is eminently unfit to be made—character, reputation, and loyalty to the Constitution. What remains, great as it may be, weighs little against that threefold union of essential unfitness.

CUSTOM-HOUSE "TYRANNY."

We publish to-day a letter from Mr. JACKSON S. SCHULTZ, in which he endeavors to make good his statements before the Chamber of Commerce last week. With all due respect for Mr. SCHULTZ, we are obliged to say that he has rendered his case a good deal weaker than it was at first, and that he has evidently gone into it without accurately informing himself either as to the law or as to the facts.

In reference to the *law*, we publish, under Mr. SCHULTZ's letter extracts from the statutes, and from the orders of the Secretary of the Treasury. From these it will be seen that the assertions we made last Friday are fully borne out, and that Mr. SCHULTZ's friends broke the law, and have no grounds whatever for complaint in reference to the treatment they received. Mr. SCHULTZ thinks that when he exonerates the Custom-house officers from special blame he meets our reply to his remarks. He forgets that he denounced these officers, or some of them, as "pimps," and even in his present letter he talks of their *conspiring* with the Post Office authorities. If he thinks this language justifiable, he evidently cannot hold the Custom-house authorities to be free from blame. But he makes a further mistake in supposing that we are unwilling to defend the law under which his friends were put to inconvenience. We think that the law is a very proper one, and that it could not be altered without encouraging smuggling, to the grievous disadvantage of honest importers.

We will go into all the facts, although we are convinced that Mr. SCHULTZ's friends will not feel very grateful to him for compelling us to do so. They must not complain of us, but of Mr. SCHULTZ.

First, Mr. SCHULTZ asks whether the Collector and Postmaster ought "to open any letter or package, without the knowledge of the party to whom it is addressed?" They never do so—never *have* done so. We challenge Mr. SCHULTZ to produce a single case in which a letter or package has been opened without the knowledge of the owner. In the special instance of which Mr. SCHULTZ complains, no such act was committed. We must relate the facts connected with it, and we hope the reader will give it his careful attention.

On the 6th of December, 1872, two packages, sealed and addressed to DOWLEY, CORNERS & CO., care Collector of Customs, registered 3,641 and 4,863, were received at the Custom-house from the Postmaster. They were supposed to contain dutiable articles. On the 7th of December—the very day afterward—notice was sent to DOWLEY, CORNERS & CO. to appear at the Custom-house and open the packages in the presence of an officer of the Customs. The packages, on being opened *by Dowley, Corners & Co.'s representative*, were found to contain diamonds, and seizure was made for a violation of section 50, act of March 2, 1799, on the ground that the articles had been landed without permit. Messrs. DOWLEY, CORNERS & CO., were informed that the remission of a forfeiture once incurred rested entirely with the Secretary of the Treasury. On the 14th of December, a letter from the Secretary was received at the Custom-house, inclosing an application of the claimants for the release of the diamonds, and requesting a report of the facts of seizure. On the 16th of December, all the circumstances of the seizure were reported to the Secretary, together with the report of the Appraiser as to the value of the diamonds, viz.: $4,664 23 currency. No further communication was received at the Custom-house from the Secretary of the Treasury in reference to the case. It is understood, however, that the parties were informed by the Treasury Department that the remission of forfeitures by the Secretary without resort to the court was limited by section 16 of act of July 18, 1866, to cases where the value of articles seized did not exceed $1,000. That in cases involving a larger amount of money, section 1 of act of March 3, 1797, provided for a petition and summary hearing before the Judge of the district wherein seized. On the 21st of December, 1872, this case was reported to the United States Attorney for the Southern District of New-York. On the 12th day of February, 1873, the Custom-house was notified by the United States Attorney that a warrant remitting the forfeiture on terms had been received from the Secretary of the Treasury. On the 18th of February, the United States Marshal issued an order of release, the terms of the warrant having been complied with. The goods were accordingly released on the 20th day of February.

In the only case of this kind tested in court by trial, *i. e.*, The United States vs. Two Packages Containing Diamonds, JOHN HEITNER, claimant, reported to the United States Attorney, Nov. 9, 1872, Judge BLATCHFORD held that the goods were forfeited under section 50 of act of March 2, 1799, as being landed without permit or payment of duties.

It will be seen from the foregoing facts that Mr. SCHULTZ has misled himself and the public in stating or insinuating that the letter or package in question was broken open without the consent of the persons to whom it was addressed. It was in reality opened by their own representative.

He says the firm in question were not leather dealers. Perhaps not—technically, they are sugar dealers; but they have been in the habit of importing hide-cuttings and other articles of that kind, and therefore we were not far wrong in speaking of the firm as dealing in leather.

But, says Mr. SCHULTZ, why did not the Collector inform the consignee that it was unlawful for him to receive valuable packages, before the package in question was sent? How could the Collector do that? The package was probably half way across the Atlantic before notice of its dispatch was received. Moreover, people who deal in diamonds ought to know that it is unlawful to send them through the Collector. Let Mr. SCHULTZ read the law quoted elsewhere, and he will see that it is sufficiently express in its provisions. He will not repeat the statement that the Postmaster is "sacredly bound to protect" such packages. It appears to us quite evident that down to this very day, Mr. SCHULTZ himself has never read the law bearing upon the subject.

There has never been a single case of confiscation of diamonds forwarded by letter or package. This is a fact which we think Mr. SCHULTZ ought to have mentioned when he drew up his indictment. He would not then have left people to suppose that the Custom-house officials made illicit gains by diamond seizures. There has never been a letter or package opened without the knowledge and presence of the owners, or their representatives. This disposes of the major part of Mr. SCHULTZ's accusation, and leaves him, as we said before, not a leg to stand upon. The Collector cannot remit forfeiture when the value of the package is over $500. The Secretary of the Treasury himself cannot remit it when it is over $1,000. And in both cases the law is quite right.

We believe we have said enough about this diamond case. The sugar case alluded to by Mr. SCHULTZ is one much worse in all its features, and we are very sorry to be obliged to drag it before the light. The principal in it would certainly have wished to let it be forgotten. But since Mr. SCHULTZ has laid so much stress upon it, we shall go carefully into it to-morrow, and we shall be ready to support all our statements in any way that Mr. SCHULTZ or his friends may deem necessary.

CLOSE OF A REMARKABLE SIEGE.

The Spanish Republic, though but eleven months old, and though already losing the features which entitle it to the name, has had a sufficiently checkered existence to enable it to live in history. Fertile in events of the oddest possible character, its records have no stranger story than that of the revolt and siege of Cartagena. The Communist revolt of Paris, to which it has certain points of resemblance, is the only event of recent history so full of tragi-comical elements as the occupation of the great naval citadel of Spain by the representatives of the rebel "Canton of Murcia." About the middle of July, when SALMERON had accepted from the Cortes the impossible task of suppressing revolt on humanitarian principles, and organizing an army devoted to a Federal Republic which condemned the profession of arms, some advanced advocates of the cantonal system bethought themselves of setting up a rival Government at Cartagena. The place had been built strong enough, it was believed, to keep out any foreign foe, and as its harbor contained nearly all the naval force which Spain possessed, "Gen." CONTRERAS and his followers had only to get inside of it to give the "Canton of Murcia" a start as a power which, if limited in territorial area, could at least call a goodly portion of the sea its own.

With the aid of a body of released convicts, CONTRERAS obtained possesion of a fort commanding the entrance to the harbor of Cartagena. Hoisting the red flag of the Commune over this and adjoining batteries, four iron-clads of the first class and three steamers of the Spanish Navy then lying in the harbor were summoned to surrender. The crews, who had evidently been sounded beforehand, mutinied in favor of the Cantonists, and delivered the ships over to the rebel Government. Then ensued the very curious scenes attending the cruise of the *Numancia* and some of her consorts around the coast of Spain. Attended by a retinue of German, British, French, and Italian men-of-war, the iron-clads, which were too strong for any vessels left under the orders of the Madrid Government, began a series of piratical visits to the neighboring seaports. Money and supplies were the continued burden of their demands, but chiefly money, and the penalty of refusal was bombardment. The inconvenient scruples of the foreign Admirals interfered somewhat with the carrying out of this programme, and their peremptory demands that due notice should be allowed a threatened town for the removal of non-combatants, tended to make the black-mailing cruises of the rebel iron-clads less formidable than they would otherwise have been.

On what grounds of international law the action of the German and English Admirals could be justified has not yet been made evident, but it is certain that it commanded the approval of the civilized world. One act of the former—Capt. WERNER—in actually capturing two rebel iron-clads was repudiated by his Government, and the offending Commander was recalled, though only to be promoted to a position of higher trust. The iron-clads thus captured without any legal warrant were, with equal irregularity, transferred to the custody of an English Admiral, and were by him taken to Gibraltar. Thence they were, with still doubtful legality, transferred to the orders of the Spanish Government, who have not succeeded in making any good use of them. In fact, it was only the other day that in steaming into Alicante to coal one of these vessels the Admiral in command was greeted from the mole with a broadside of hisses.

Cartagena has been invested on the land side since August, and some half dozen Generals have issued in turn bombastic proclamations, announcing their intention of taking the citadel within a few weeks. The latest in command, Gen. LOPEZ DOMINQUEZ, seems, however, likely to succeed. The hill battery of Atalaya, which was silenced on Saturday, is a flanking earthwork of considerable strength, but the lines of the besiegers are still about two miles distant from the walls. DOMINQUEZ is, however, pushing his attack with a degree of method and resolution not practiced by any of his predecessors; and as he is getting plenty of men and a fair allowance of siege-guns to back him, the fall of Cartagena cannot be far distant. In fact, to-day's telegrams report that the besieged have begun to treat for a surrender, and though the terms offered are by no means very favorable, the end of the siege is expected to-day. The defenders of the place number less than four thousand men, but these are said to be the bravest of the party. Should the present parley fail to produce any result, the ultimate resistance will undoubtedly be bloody. The men in command have nothing to hope from those in power at Madrid, and are as likely as not to blow up the citadel when further resistance seems hopeless. One of them—BARCIA, the Cantonal Secretary of State—was thrown into prison as a madman, the other day to save him from being shot for a traitor. He had been publicly reading a proclamation of Gen. DOMINQUEZ, and was counseling the garrison to surrender. It is possible enough that the most impressive part of the siege of Cartagena will be its close.

LABOR DEMAGOGUES.

Every movement of the self-styled "Committee of Safety" renders the men composing it more obnoxious to the peaceable portion of the community. Their threat to march below Canal street, in defiance of the order of the Police Commissioners, was a sufficient proof of the lawless spirit by which they are controlled, but their subsequent proceedings have been even more suggestive. Their application to Gen. DIX to interfere in the matter, and the inflammatory handbills they have scattered about the City, show that they have no idea that the law places restrictions upon officials and citizens alike for the safety of society. Such men are constantly on the alert for an opportunity to do mischief, and are dangerous to the community. They asked the Governor to transcend the law in their behalf, and for answer he merely cites the law. To reasonable men this would be enough, but these agitators appear determined to understand nothing but brute force.

Nevertheless, there is little danger of any disturbance of the peace to-day. The mask has been torn from these socialists in time to spoil their schemes. The man MCGUIRE, from the statement of his own father, appears as a young idler who will not work when he has a chance, but is content to depend on the labor of an aged parent for subsistence. This fact robs him of the fictitious importance he has gained by masquerading as a working man. It is now fully apparent, as we have always insisted, that the real working men have no sympathy with these communists. The request of a large and respectable committee of honest working men to the Commissioners, to prevent the demonstration of to-day as injurious to their interests, is a decisive repudiation of the libel which was attempted to be fastened upon them by a parcel of disorganizing mountebanks. But in addition to this convincing fact, we have the resolutions of the Iron-molders' Union No. 25, passed Saturday evening, dissenting in strong terms from the doctrines avowed by the "Committee of Safety," and declaring their adherence to the sound principles in relation to the obligations of capital and labor, which are natural to the American mechanic.

It is time to put an end to the efforts of these demagogues to disorganize the labor of the country and to destroy that sympathy for the unemployed which is necessary for their relief. Great damage has already been done to the working classes by the agitation which has been made in their name. The proposed demonstration of to-day has undeservedly had an injurious effect upon them, for the wild talk and silly threats of the demagogues have been ascribed by many to the real working men. We hope that the event of the day will show conclusively that the working men have been misjudged in this matter. By the simple expedient of abstaining from all participation in the affair, they can relieve themselves of all odium connected with it. The demagogues in that case will be left alone with a few score of idlers like themselves, and deprived of all power to do mischief. We confidently believe that the working men will prove themselves worthy of public respect by adopting this course.

While the Commissioners are to be commended for the precautions which have been taken to preserve the peace, great care should be exercised in the management of the Police force to-day. Nothing whatever should be done by the authorities to provoke a disturbance. The largest possible latitude consistent with the enforcement of the law should be allowed, in order to avoid an outbreak. Our confidence in the preservation of order is not strengthened by the information that MATSELL is to be in active command of the Police. The last time he was placed in analogous circumstances was many years ago; but our citizens remember perfectly well that, being controlled by his lawless instincts, he precipitated a collision which is yet a reproach to the City. Another cause for apprehension is the fact that Mayor HAVEMEYER has consented to address the processionists at Union square. The forbearance and good judgment which we should look for in vain in these officials will, doubtless, be exhibited by the real working men, in refraining from all participation in the affair. We have excellent reasons for trusting the working men in the character of the resolutions passed by the Central Council of their Union last evening, in which the agitators are distinctly repudiated.

OUR NAVY—ON PAPER.

A curious debate took place in the House of Representatives last week on the Naval Appropriation bill. As reported from the Committee on Appropriations, this bill cuts down the estimates for the year 1874-5 below the appropriations for 1873-4 some $2,600,000. The sum proposed to be appropriated is sixteen millions and a half, and is within about one million of dollars of the cost of the navy before the war, and fully 3½ millions below the average appropriations since the war. This may justly be called a remarkable showing. If the navy can be sustained in anything like efficiency at any such rate of expenditure, it must certainly be by the utmost economy in every bureau, and by the greatest good management.

The curious feature of the recent debate was that while the Republican member having the bill in charge was defending it as a measure of economy, Mr. FERNANDO WOOD, the nominal leader of the Democrats, was denouncing the department as extravagant, and Mr. BECK, the real leader of the Democrats, and Mr. ARCHER, of Maryland, a very able Democratic member of the Naval Committee, were protesting that the appropriation was altogether too small. On the facts of the case as they stand, Mr. ARCHER made a strong statement. According to the Navy Register of 1873, the United States possesses 167 vessels, carrying 1,321 guns—apparently a respectable, though by no means a powerful navy. But when the list of these vessels is critically examined a very different impression is received. Of the 167 vessels, twenty-seven are tugs, not in any sense war vessels, and useful solely for towing and messenger boats—the errand-boys of the navy. Twenty-nine more are sailing vessels, of as little use in actual warfare against modern vessels as a Queen Anne's arm would be against a repeating rifle. These sailing vessels are now used principally as store-ships, practice-ships, and receiving-ships, and are steadily rotting away. This reduces the number to ninety-one. Of this number, sixty-three are steamers. Of these, according to Mr. ARCHER, sixteen are on the stocks, work suspended and the vessels decaying, two are worthless, two are undergoing reconstruction, which will occupy six months, and five are small three-gun ships, not to be regarded as ships of war, leaving only thirty-eight available vessels, including ten white-oak vessels, which have been condemned by a board of naval officers as "worthless for war purposes."

To these thirty-eight steamers we must add our effective iron-clads. But what are our effective iron-clads? Only six are available and only three are ready for sea. These are the *Mahopac*, *Manhattan*, and *Saugus*, now at Key West. Thus it happened that when the Spanish troubles first became serious, the Secretary of the Navy could command in all but thirty-seven vessels, carrying 530 guns, in the European, North Atlantic, and South Atlantic waters. To have recalled these would have left the commerce of the country at the mercy of any privateer Spain should send out.

In point of quality, it must be admitted that we have no first-class war vessels. Our iron-clads are not sea-going. Some of them are by courtesy and custom classified as sea-going, but they have not gone, and they could not go, to sea with any confidence that they could carry their crews safely, or remain afloat in any condition to give battle on the open ocean with the iron-clad vessels of modern navies. As we lack in quality, so we lack still more in quantity of naval force. The iron-clads we have would prove, we have every reason to believe, an utterly worthless reliance in any serious struggle. Nor does the Navy Appropriation bill allow any remedy for this condition of things. We have not a war navy, and we cannot, by the annual expenditure of sixteen millions and a half of dollars, obtain one. We can have, with the sloops-of-war authorized last year, a fair cruising navy on this expenditure, and we can keep it, thanks to the energy and skill of the Naval Department, in good working condition for times of peace. But that is all.

The question, then, for Congress to decide, when it comes soberly to consider the appropriation for the navy, is, whether we are to be content with a mere cruising navy. We need hardly say that, in the present condition of the mind of Congress, that question is sure to be answered in the affirmative. Congress cannot keep clearly before it more than one purpose. Its present purpose is economy. It is sure to cut the expenditures at every point that it well can, and it is no more likely to spare the navy on account of remoter considerations than those of present saving, than it is to spare any other department. If Congress had to spend the money as well as authorize its expenditure; if it were consciously, as it is in reality, responsible for the condition of the country — in that case we should have the question dealt with very differently. For our own parts, we regret that this is not the case. We believe that with our present policy in regard to certain grave foreign questions, and with the power which Congress possesses, and may possibly exercise, of hurrying the nation by rash action into a position where at least a decently strong navy will be needed, grave misfortunes and great humiliation may be the consequence of this substantial irresponsibility of Congress, this tendency to act on one aspect of a public matter without thinking or caring what it may yet do on another aspect of the same matter.

THE READING RAILROAD.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 12.—The annual report of the reading Railroad, read at the annual meeting to-day, shows the total receipts for the past year to have been $14,832,661; gross expenses, $9,474,895; net profits, $5,357,766; leaving a balance in the reserve fund of $693,000, after deducting the sum required for the payment of the January dividend. Total coal carried, 5,318,897 tons; total merchandise, 3,331,193 tons; gross receipts increased over the previous year, $2,707,623.

BANK OFFICERS CHARGED WITH FRAUD.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 12.—L. N. Stillwell, President of the First National Bank at Anderson, Ind., was arrested on Saturday for embezzling the funds of the bank. L. B. Kline, Cashier of the same bank, has decamped.

STATE CONVENTION.

CONCORD, N. H., Jan. 12.—A State convention of the License Alliance of New-Hampshire is to be held here on the 22d inst.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

CALEB CUSHING.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your criticisms, as also those of the leading Republican journals of the country, upon the nomination by the President of Mr. Caleb Cushing as Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, are so just that it would seem that even the President himself must be convinced of his error, and hasten to correct it. It is the duty of every citizen (as well as of the press) who has the honor of his country at heart, to raise his voice against this threatened dishonor.

Mr. Cushing is a man of unquestioned legal ability, and when you have said that, you have said about all in his favor that can truthfully be said. His political record is the most unreliable and most objectionable of any man's that has ever lived in the history of our country. It may be summed up as follows: He has been in favor of the old Whig Party and opposed to it, opposed to the Democratic Party and in favor of it, in favor of John Quincy Adams and opposed to him, opposed to Andrew Jackson and in favor of him, in favor of a United States Bank and opposed to it, opposed to the pet bank deposit scheme and in favor of it, in favor of Henry Clay and opposed to him, opposed to free trade and in favor of it, in favor of a protective tariff and opposed to it, opposed to Martin Van Buren and in favor of him, in favor of abolition of slavery and opposed to it, opposed to the extension of slavery and in favor of it, in favor of secession but opposed to it after it was fairly put down. There has scarcely been a prominent man or a prominent principle or feature in the political history of the country for nearly a half century past that this man has not alternately supported and opposed.

If there is any one thing more than another wherein he has shown any political consistency it was his opposition to President Lincoln and his Administration, and the war for the maintenance of the Union. And now President Grant, whom the people have trusted and relied upon with such implicit confidence, proposes to reward this monstrosity of political inconsistency with the highest judicial office known to our Constitution and laws. Better, far better, that Mr. Williams, with all the disadvantages urged against him, even if they were all true, should have been appointed than that Mr. Caleb Cushing should be so elevated. J. M. R.

RIVERDALE, Monday, Jan. 12, 1874.

FREE TRADE AND FREE MAILS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

That a little knowledge is dangerous is apparent in the howling by the public press in favor of smuggling through the mails. That dutiable goods are introduced through that channel is manifest in the great outcry that is made, for where there is so much smoke there must be fire. The honest, law-abiding importer is lost sight of, if not ridiculed, for making his importations in the legal way and paying into the public Treasury the lawful impost. What if he does become bankrupt?—serves him right! Why don't he smuggle his goods through the mails, and thereby be enabled to sell to customers as low as can professional smugglers, protected by the sanctity of the mails? Why not reverse things, and have importations through the mails, and mails through the Custom-house? That would be successful enterprise, since the Post Office cannot collect duties and the Custom-house cannot collect postage.

Foreign as such packages of merchandise may be to mail matter, they have not in a single instance, our worthy Postmaster tells us, been violated except by the presence of a Customs officer at the opening by the owner, to collect the legal duties on the contents.

Never mind the welfare of the country or its Treasury, or whether the national debt or the interest thereon is paid or not, the smuggler must be protected.

Let us have free trade!

IMPORTER WHO PAYS DUTY.

PANAMA.

THE CITY OF PANAMA AND THE ISTHMUS QUIET—SLIGHT DISTURBANCES IN HONDURAS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 12.—The steamer Andean, from Aspinwall Jan. 3, has arrived here, bringing the following from the correspondent of the Associated Press:

The City of Panama and the Isthmus are quiet, and there is no news of importance from the interior. The United States steamer Omaha and H. B. M. S. Reindeer are anchored in the harbor. There is no likelihood of war in Central America, at least so far as Costa Rica is concerned. The only event which may have a disturbing influence in the future is the action of President Gonzales, of San Salvador, who has proclaimed Levia as President of Honduras, apparently against the will of the people. He collected a body of troops at Yauncen, and took the Honduras port of Amapala by storm. Several lives were lost on both sides.

United States Minister Williamson was doing his best to re-establish peace among the several States, and proposed a meeting of the five Presidents of the different Republics to take into consideration the condition and wants of the country. The proposal was agreed to.

PERU.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS IN PERU—A FALSE RUMOR—CHILI QUIET.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 12.—The steamer Andean also brings dates from Peru up to the 20th ult. The country continues at peace, the only matters over which there is any excitement relate to the financial condition of the country and the measures taken by the Government respecting it. The banks are unanimous in the determination to resist the decree just issued obliging the banks to buy Government stocks at the Government's own price.

Permission has been granted Charles Scott to construct a submarine cable between Callao and some port in Chili.

A false telegram, received via Jamaica, that the United States had declared war against Spain, gave rise to much excitement in Peru and no little rejoicing.

Advices from Chili to the same date state that affairs there are quiet, and that a number of immigrants had applied to the Chilian Minister to send them to the colony in the Straits of Magellan.

The United States steamer Wyoming arrived at Aspinwall Jan. 1 to take charge of the steamer General Sherman. She sails in a few days for Key West.

VIRGINIA CONSERVATIVE CAUCUS.

RICHMOND, Va., Jan. 12.—Balloting in the Conservative caucus for United States Senator was resumed to-day at 1 o'clock. The plan adopted was to drop the lowest name on each ballot, and that no candidate should be nominated more than twice. The principal names voted for were: R. M. T. Hunter, R. E. Withers, John Goode, James Barbour, Robert Ould, Ex-Gov. Smith, Ex-Gov. Walker, Judge W. J. Robinson, A. H. H. Stuart, Thomas S. Bocock, and Judge Joseph Christian. Twelve ballots were taken, making thirty-two in the three days which the caucus has been in session. Lieut. Gov. Withers led in nearly every ballot. Mr. Stuart, on the thirty-first ballot, received 61 votes, being within six of the requisite number to secure the nomination. The thirty-second ballot resulted in Stuart, Withers, and Christian receiving 41 votes each. No candidate has as yet been in nomination twice. At the close of the thirty-second ballot the caucus adjourned till 7:30 this evening.

EX-PRESIDENT JOHNSON AND THE GRANGERS.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Jan. 12.—Important letters from Col. C. W. Charlton, General Deputy of the Patrons of Husbandry, giving the result of an interview with Ex-President Johnson, will appear in to-morrow's *Press* and *Herald*. Mr. Johnson declares himself in full accord with the Grange movement, and says the time has arrived for good men of all parties to associate, and bring about such a reform as the exigencies of the country require.

CALLED SESSION OF THE INDIAN COUNCIL.

PARSONS, Kan., Jan. 12.—A called session of the Indian Council will convene on the 19th inst., when important action is expected to be taken relative to a territorial government for the Indian Territory, allotment of their lands, granting equal rights to negroes in that country.

THE TRAVELERS' CLUB.

The annual dinner of "The Travelers' Club" took place on Saturday evening at the club house, No. 124 Fifth avenue, at which some forty members were present. The dinner detracted nothing from the well-known reputation of the club cuisine, and was a most enjoyable affair to all present. In the absence of Mr. Hurst, President, Mr. Henry Tileston, Vice President, presided. Speeches were made by Mr. John C. Wyman, Judge Jones, and others.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

THE STOLEN CHECKS—THE CENTRAL PACIFIC.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—Notice of protest on one of the checks for refunding of taxes, stolen from the Internal Revenue Office, last week, was received at the Treasury Department to-day, it having been presented to the Assistant Treasurer at New-York, and payment refused. The thief has not yet been arrested. The Government will not suffer any loss as none of the drafts will be paid by the Treasury's disbursing officials, to all of whom notice of the robbery had been communicated.

THE CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Mr. Luttrell, of California, just before the House adjourned to-day, introduced a preamble, setting forth specifically that the Central Pacific Railroad has received from the United States, and from California and the counties and corporations within that State, and from Nevada and Utah, the enumerated amounts aggregating $156,825,000 in gold; that the Directors made contracts with certain of their own number to construct the road, known as the "Contract and Finance Company," who received the profits of the contract, and have acted so as to defraud the United States Government. The resolution appended provides for the appointment of a committee of seven by the Speaker, with full power to send for persons and papers to investigate the acts and business of the Directors of the Central Pacific Railroad Company, and to recommend to Congress such measures as will secure the Government and the people against the combinations to defraud the former and oppress the latter, and that the committee examine into all the transactions of said railroad; also into all transactions had with the Western Pacific Railroad, California and Oregon Railroad, and all other roads connected therewith; into all transactions had by and between said Directors and Charles Crocker & Co., and all transactions had with the so-called Contract and Finance Company, Wells, Fargo & Co., and all other corporations and individuals for material furnished, and construction of said Central Pacific Railroad, or any other road connected therewith. The preamble and resolution, with the testimony taken in the District Court of California in the case of Braunon vs. the Central Pacific Railroad, were referred to the Committee on Pacific Railroads, who will examine into this subject.

CERTIFICATES IN PAYMENT OF BULLION IN THE MINTS—COINING FOR FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

Dr. Linderman, Director of the Mint, was before the House Committee on Currency, Weights and Measures to-day, and the result of the conference was the appointment of a subcommittee, to consider the bill heretofore referred to that committee, providing that the Secretary of the Treasury may issue in payment of the net coinage value gold bullion deposited at any mint or assay office, certificates in sums of $10 or even multiples thereof, redeemable at the Treasury or specified Assistant Treasury, in gold coin or fine gold mint-bars, at its option and convenience, and the Secretary may also from time to time transfer to the Treasury or specified Assistant Treasury, from the bullion fund of any mint or assay office refined gold bars bearing the United States stamp of fineness, weight, and intrinsic value, and apply the same in the redemption of the certificates authorized by this bill to be issued, or in exchange for gold coins at par. A subcommittee was also appointed on the bill authorizing coinage to be executed at the United States Mints for foreign countries, and to consider whether there should be an amendment of the law in relation to the abrasion of coin.

GERMAN MERCHANT VESSELS.

The Government of the United States has received from the German Minister the text of the law causing the registry and designation of German merchant vessels, and also a copy of the proclamation relating thereto.

NOMINATIONS.

The President to-day sent the following nominations to the Senate of Collectors of Customs: Luther Lee, for Norfolk and Portsmouth, Va.; John A. P. Allen, for New-Bedford, Mass.; Cornelius B. Merchaw, for Edgartown, Mass.

TREASURY BALANCES—REVENUE RECEIPTS.

The following were the balances at the Treasury at the close of business to-day: Currency, $4,760,425; special deposit of legal tenders for the redemption of certificates of deposit, $40,510,000; coin, $85,679,163; including in coin certificates, $44,032,400; outstanding legal tenders, $381,496,000. The receipts of internal revenue to-day were $781,133.

THE VIRGINIUS.

The Court of Inquiry, in session at the Navy Department, to-day, examined the officers and crew of the Virginius. The crew were interrogated collectively, and fully corroborated the statements set forth in the official report of Capt. Woodrow.

RECEPTIONS AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

Official receptions at the Executive Mansion will be commenced on the 29th inst., from 8 to 10 o'clock P. M. Receptions will also be held on the 3d and 17th of February.

THE TERRITORIES AND WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

At the meeting of the House Committee on Territories, this morning, Mr. Cannon, delegate from Utah, continued his argument against the anti-Polygamy bill. At the commencement of the session, Mr. McKee, the Chairman, stated that Mr. J. K. H. Willcox, a delegate from the New-York Woman Suffrage Society, was present, and would like a hearing on the part of the bill which abolishes woman suffrage. A memorial on this subject from that society was presented by Mr. Mellish, and read to the House. Mr. Carey, District Attorney of Utah, stated that he would like to be heard against woman suffrage in Utah. The committee decided to hear each gentleman for half an hour on Wednesday. During a conversation that preceded this agreement, Mr. McKee stated that this bill to unite certain parts of Wyoming with Colorado had been assailed by the Woman Suffragists on the ground that it designed to disfranchise the women of Wyoming, but that in fact it had not occurred to him. The bill which was intended to reduce expenses would have that effect. Mr. Willcox replied that this point could be adjusted by providing that nothing in the bill should operate to deprive any person of the rights of suffrage. This suggestion met with appropriate concurrence.

THE CHINESE QUESTION.

Mr. Houghton's bill on the Chinese question, introduced in the House to-day, provides for the appointment by the President, and confirmation by the Senate, of three Commissioners, whose duty it shall be to collect and report to Congress all available information relative to the condition of the Chinese in the United States, and the effect of their presence on the white labor of the country. Authoritative data thus obtained will, Mr. Houghton believes, facilitate procuring such Federal action as may be found necessary.

COMMITTED FOR MALPRACTICE.

Dr. Edward T. Leon, sometimes called Dr. Edward L. Thompson, who was arrested on Saturday for the alleged practice of abortion on a young girl, was to-day, together with two women, his accessories, committed to await the action of the Grand Jury.

THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH WAR CLAIM.

The House Committee on War Claims, this morning, heard Ex-Senator Henry S. Foote, Hon. John Wilson, formerly Third Auditor, and Rev. D. Abbey in support of the claim of the publishing-house of the Methodist Episcopal Church, for compensation for the use of its property at Nashville, Tenn., in 1864 and 1865. The committee decide to postpone the further hearing of testimony in order to consider first certain legal propositions involved in the case.

THE ARMY.

The House Committee on Military Affairs to-day heard the statement of Gen. Humphreys, Chief of Engineers, and Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Mr. Smith, concerning the requirements of their respective branches of service as to military force, the object being to throw further light upon the question of the proposed reduction in the rank and file of the army.

CONSCIENCE.

Thirty-two dollars due for income tax in 1870 was to-day received at the Treasury from Philadelphia and credited to the conscience fund.

ORDER OF BUSINESS IN THE SENATE.

A meeting of the Republican caucus of Senators was held this morning for the purpose of determining the order of business. The claims for precedence of the finance, cheap transportation, Louisiana, and other questions were brought forward and discussed, but no conclusion was reached, and the caucus adjourned without action. In the caucus, although no formal order was agreed upon, it was generally understood that the Salary bill should be disposed of, and that either the Finance Committee's resolutions or the Bankruptcy bill should be next in order.

NAVAL ORDERS.

Commander Henry Wilson is ordered to command the Frolic; Paymaster W. F. A. Torbert to the receiving ship Potomac at Philadelphia; Chaplain James J. Kane to the Roanoke; First Assistant Engineer E. Olson to the Dictator; First Assistant Engineer Geo. W. Sensner to the Navy-yard at Washington; Lieut. Commander A. T. Snell, detached from the command of the Frolic and ordered to the iron-clad Roanoke as Executive; Paymaster A. D. Bache has been detached from the receiving-ship Potomac and ordered as Naval Storekeeper at Villafranca, France, per steamer of March 10, relieving Paymaster James Hoy, who is ordered to return home and settle accounts; Chief Engineer Thomas J. Jones has been detached from the Dictator and placed on waiting orders; First Assistant Engineer Levi T. Safford from the Florida and ordered to the New-York Navy-yard; Second Assistant Engineer J. S. Ogden from the Naval Academy and ordered to the Wabash at Key West.

AMUSEMENTS.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.

An adaptation of Bélot's drama of "La Femme de Feu" was represented at Booth's Theatre last evening. "La Femme de Feu" takes its title from the name bestowed upon *Diane Berard*, because of that person's fondness for bathing by night. But this peculiarity of the heroine might quite as well be omitted, so slight is its influence upon the incidents of the play. These grow out of the passionate love of *Diane* for *Lucien D'Aubier*—a love first shared but afterward scorned by the man. *Lucien*, son of *Mme. D'Aubier*, is an only child. His mother intends that he shall marry *Marie De Rieux*, but he is enamored of *Diane*. *Diane*, aware that the poverty of *Lucien* is an obstacle to their union, weds the *Baron De Sery*, an aged and wealthy man, whose death both *Lucien* and she agree to patiently await. As *De Sery* does not meet, in this respect, their expectations, *Diane* poisons him and marries *Lucien*. Unluckily for her, one *Lami*, who is also infatuated with *Diane*, has knowledge of her guilt, and uses it for his own purposes. After a year of wedded life, *Lucien* wearies of *Diane*, and carries on a platonic *liaison* with *Marie De Rieux*, his first love, and now a widow. *Diane* discovers the renewal of her husband's acquaintance with *Marie*, and, in a moment of jealousy, proclaims herself a murderess. *Lucien* is in a sad dilemma, for he is not only linked forever to a criminal, but, as Attorney General, his duty is to at once give her up to justice. *Lami*, at this juncture, is the *deus ex machina*. In an interview with *Diane* he hears from her lips that she has never loved him. Maddened by the revelation he thereupon kills her, and subsequently commits suicide. Six acts are occupied in the narration of these events. Had the two first been eliminated, "La Femme de Feu," with a little compression of dialogue toward the close, would have produced a rather favorable impression. As it is, the exclamation of *Polonius* was on the lips of most of the spectators twenty times during the evening. Much can, of course, be done to remedy this very serious defect of the new play, but for Mr. Bélot's drama to be really effective, a different performance is needed besides. Mrs. J. B. Booth's personation of *Diane* we can except from condemnation. An actress of decided power such as Miss Clara Morris, would, it is true, raise the general representation to a plane of impressiveness it does not at present attain, but it cannot be denied that Mrs. Booth plays *Diane* with sufficient intelligence, grace, and variety of accent to render her share of the evening's work uncommonly interesting. Mrs. Booth, it is clear, is aware that her physique and voice are not those of the ideal *femme de feu*, and she determines on that account, and with success, to make the character more cat-like than tigerish. Her *Diane* is a symmetrical and finished personation, mainly conspicuous, as implied above, for the qualities noticeable in the efforts of a clever and experienced artist than for higher excellences. Aside from Mrs. Booth's labors, and from Mr. Robert Pateman's drolleries, the rehearsal of the play deserves but faint praise. Mr. Joseph Wheelock is a ridiculous representative of *Lucien*, and the other members of the company are little better fitted to their rôles. As usual at Booth's, the drama is finely set, although the tableau of the phosphorescent sea, with its female figure—upon which decorum prevents the shedding of a lime-light—is disappointing. The music accompanying "La Femme de Feu" is simply exasperating. A clarionet-figure marks every entrance and every departure of *Diane* during the evening, and after a score of repetitions, suggests the investigations of an urchin into the mechanism of a dozen indestructible and particularly loud cuckoo-clocks. The bill is to be unchanged until further notice.

THE ASHANTEE WAR.

REINFORCEMENTS FROM DAHOMEY FOR THE ASHANTEES.

LONDON, Jan. 13—5 A. M.—Special advices to the *Standard* from Cape Coast Castle report that the King of Dahomey has sent heavy reinforcements to the Ashantees.

GREAT BRITAIN.

MARINE ACCIDENT.

LONDON, Jan. 13.—The Anna, from London for Pensacola, has been badly damaged by collision.

ITALY.

ESCAPE OF A WOULD-BE ASSASSIN OF THE KING FROM PRISON.

ROME, Jan. 12.—Manuel Pastor, who fired at King Victor Emmanuel, in 1872, has escaped from prison.

ARRIVAL OF A SHIP WITH YELLOW FEVER AT HALIFAX—PLOWING IN NOVA SCOTIA.

HALIFAX, N. S., Jan. 12.—Her Majesty's ship Sphynx arrived from Port Royal, Jam., yesterday, with two cases of yellow fever on board. It is said that two more ships are coming here from the West Indies for the crews to recruit their health. The weather here has been exceedingly mild for the season. There has been no frost or snow, and in some parts of the country the farmers are plowing. The steamer Circassian arrived from Portland this morning to take the mail for England in place of the Phœnician. The American schooner Manning Hewitt, from Fortune Bay, N. F., bound to Gloucester, put in here yesterday for a harbor. The brigantine Elsie, Capt. Lovegrave, arrived from Mayoga, Prince Edward Island, on Saturday night, and reported that on Tuesday, Jan. 6, in latitude 39° 30′ north, longitude 67° 05′, passed the hull of a large ship water-logged, the sea washing over her decks. Nothing was standing but the three lower masts, the fore and main yards, with part of the sails attached in the rigging, and both anchors on the bows. The sea being too rough to board her the name could not be learned.

THE VIRGINIA SENATORIAL QUESTION—TWENTY-FIVE CANDIDATES IN THE FIELD.

RICHMOND, Va., Jan. 12.—Fifteen ballots were had to-night, with no more satisfactory result than the former ones. Filibustering was kept up till midnight, when the caucus adjourned till 9:30 to-morrow morning. Only two of the twenty-five candidates in nomination were dropped finally, under the rule limiting each name to two nominations. Forty-seven ballots in all have been taken. The excitement was great. It is believed now that the contest will be between Hunter and Withers.

If the caucus fails to make a nomination to-morrow morning, the election of Senator will have to be made without caucus action, as the election takes place to-morrow, (Tuesday.)

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

The annual meeting of the New-York State Temperance Society will be held at Utica on the 20th inst.

Susan Briggs, sixteen years old, was burned to death in Unity, Me., on Saturday, her clothes taking fire.

The Post Office at Scarboro, Me., was robbed on Saturday night, of twenty letters, some containing money, and $5 in scrip.

John D. Headley, an unemployed stranger, committed suicide at the Ogden House, Middletown, N. Y., yesterday, by taking poison.

CUSTOM-HOUSE QUESTIONS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your paper of last Friday, you say in substance, that you have inquired into the *law* and the *facts* in regard to the cases cited by me before the Chamber of Commerce, and your conclusion is, that I have "not a leg to stand upon."

You must have come to this conclusion ex parte—certainly as to the facts. The Revenue laws you have no doubt fully examined, and if you have come to a conclusion in regard to them, you have accomplished a feat seldom achieved by merchants.

If you will read a report of my remarks, printed in your paper, you will find this statement:

"I wish to state here most distinctly that in my judgment the officials of the Government have, or think they have, ample justification in some statute law or Treasury regulation for the most obnoxious proceedings which they are instituting."

Does not this statement cover all you claim? Could language be more explicit? I never had a doubt that the officials of the Government consulted the language of the statute, and were guided by their interpretation of these laws in all their proceedings.

I suppose that the Postmaster and Collector can conspire together to stop any letter or package if, in their judgment, the same contains dutiable goods, wares, or merchandise. But have they the right to break the seals and open such letter or package without the knowledge of the party to whom it is addressed? But let us assume that even this right is conferred by law, then is its exercise under the circumstances stated justified? Can such power be safely intrusted to any officer?

If the Collector is punishable for allowing a letter or package to be addressed to his care, then why did he not so inform the consignee when first notified that these letters were coming? Why wait until they do come into his hands, and thus the crime is consummated? But before breaking the seals why not send for the parties to whom these letters were addressed, and have them present at the opening? But I am bound, of course, to suppose that somebody had the authority to break open these letters, otherwise they would not have done so.

You raise the question as to whether these letters were really letters, or whether they were packages? The question is of small importance, since the United States Post Office is as sacredly bound to protect the one as the other. The public can form some judgment of the size of the packages or letters when they are informed that they contained only about three thousand dollars' worth of diamonds, and were not directed to the Collector but to a mercantile firm, to the care of the Collector of the Port.

As I do not understand that you specifically deny any of the facts I stated in regard to this diamond case, I can let that case pass with the remark that, however conscious of only doing their duty in all these cases, it is customary for the officials to take an obligation from these parties not to prosecute for damages—at least this precaution was taken in this case.

All the criticism which you expend on the "respectable leather dealer" is lost, since the consignees of these diamonds were not leather dealers at all, but importers and shipping merchants of "general merchandise." If your information in other respects is no more reliable than in this, I fear you have been generally led astray.

The sugar case was correctly stated by me, but was not stated in my reported remarks as strongly as the facts would warrant. I did not wish to hold the District Attorney responsible for the arrest and imprisonment of this old merchant; for although the proceedings must have been sanctioned by him, no doubt the informer stood behind the Marshal, and induced his men to do this mean and cruel thing. There was no day that this man could not have been found if wanted—then to arrest him late at night, and throw him in a cell, was unnecessarily degrading, and this was no doubt the object of the informer; but I cannot believe that either the Marshal or the District Attorney was privy to this transaction.

The only important conclusion which I wish to draw from this sugar case is as to the impolicy of requiring ad valorum valuation when the duty is specific. If it is said that this valuation is desirable, in order to make up the statistics of the country, then a quarter of a cent per pound (the difference in this case) would hardly make any difference in the aggregate. Beside, it is collecting statistics at too great a cost and sacrifice, to degrade and ruin our best men for their attainment.

You may ask, as others have, if there was no motive for an undervaluation, why did this party undervalue the cargo of sugar even to the extent of one-quarter of a cent per pound? Simply because his invoices and the bills of purchase were sent him, and he swore to their correctness as he had for twenty years or more, and with the full knowledge that it could be of no interest or consequence to the Government whether the sugar was invoiced at one price or another, he innocently thus swore to the correctness of the invoices. But there was an equity in this case beyond even this, for on the trial only two samples out of twelve different marks, or invoices, were produced, on which the verdict was based.

Now, Mr. Editor, I wish to recall your attention, as well as the officials of the Government, to the general situation, and particularly of this action of the Chamber of Commerce, so far as I understand it.

The merchants of New-York want the Revenue laws so modified and changed that all ordinary minds can understand them. They want the forms of procedure and methods of collecting simplified, so that an ordinary clerk can attend to "Custom-house business" without the intervention of a broker or expert. They are perfectly willing and even anxious that the Government should throw around the collection of the revenue all the safeguards which the best judgments of men can suggest. This course will best serve the interest of all honest importers. Why, then, should there be any antagonism between the Government officials and the merchants? If their past course shall come under review, and be the subject of criticism, with a purpose of illustrating and more forcibly presenting the necessities of action, they should not object, much less feel it to be a personal attack on their administration. If their present position is rendered equivocal by reason of the system of moieties, this too they should try and render harmless by such action as the Collector of Boston is now reported to have adopted. He joins the merchants in this honest endeavor to free the collection of the revenue from the odium which has come upon it by many unwise provisions.

By a combined effort this needed reform must succeed, and when accomplished the merchants may have occasion to thank the officials of the Government in this City for inaugurating this system of enforcing the laws and collecting large penalties.

May we not, too, reasonably hope to have the co-operation of a public journal that has done so much for Municipal reform as THE NEW-YORK TIMES?

The time was when the cause of reform in this City required courage and some sacrifice, and sometimes it was necessary, as you know, to call things by their right name; let us hope that personalities may be avoided, and revenue reform accomplished without resort to the extreme measures which organized resistance brought to the opponents of City reform.

J. S. SCHULTZ.

We have elsewhere dealt with the facts connected with the diamond case referred to by Mr. Schultz. The general laws and orders bearing upon it are subjoined, and from them the reader may see how much ground there is for the complaints of Mr. Schultz or his friends.

The following prohibits the Collector from receiving such packages as these consigned to his care by Mr. Schultz's friends:

ACT MARCH 2, 1799.

SEC. 86. *And be it further enacted*, That no officer of the Customs, or other person employed under the authority of the United States in the collection of the duties imposed by law on goods, wares, or merchandise imported into the United States, and on the tonnage of ships or vessels, shall own, either in whole or in part, any ship or vessel, or act as agent, attorney, or consignee for the owner or owners of any ship or vessel, or of any cargo or lading on board the same; nor shall any officers of the Customs, or other person employed in the collection of the duties as aforesaid, import, or be concerned directly or indirectly in the importation of any goods, wares, or merchandise, for sale, into the United States, on penalty that every person so offending, and being thereof convicted, shall forfeit and pay the sum of $500.

CIRCULAR.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Aug. 10, 1829.

* * * * * All letters or packages suspected of containing articles liable to duty, whether directed to the owner, consignee, or other persons, must be deposited at the Custom-house, in charge of an officer of the Customs, and notice given to the persons to whom they are directed to cause the same to be opened in the presence of such officer of the Customs as the Collector may designate for that service.

S. D. INGHAM,
Secretary of the Treasury.

The following are additional instructions relative to importations by mail consigned to Collectors of Customs:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Aug. 3, 1859.

Parties designing to send articles of small bulk but of great value to the United States seem to be under the impression that, for greater security, they can properly forward them through the mail to the consignment of Collector of Customs. Such consignments are not sanctioned by law, as officers of the Customs are expressly prohibited from being engaged in the business of importation.

It is embarrassing to a Collector to be thus placed, without any act of his own, in apparent conflict with his duties, and the obvious impropriety of the practice has induced this public notice, with a view to its immediate discontinuance. Should cases occur after this warning it will become the duty of the department to adopt such measures as the law may warrant to put an end to the practice.

Here is an extract from a Treasury letter:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Oct. 26, 1858.

* * * * * * It will never do to refrain from a necessary and proper course to enforce the Revenue laws, because of apprehended public clamor. * * *

J. GUTHRIE, Secretary of the Treasury.
Collector of Customs, New-York.

REVISED REGULATIONS, (CUSTOMS) PART 3, FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC COMMERCE.

March 30, 1869.

ARTICLE 15. * * * * * * * * * All letters or packages suspected of containing articles liable to duty, whether directed to the owner, consignee, or other persons, must be deposited at the Custom-House, in charge of an officer of the Customs, and notice given to the persons to whom they are directed to cause the same to be opened in the presence of such officers of the Customs as the Collector may designate for that service.

POSTAL LAWS AND REGULATIONS, 1873.

Chapter 3. Duties of Postmasters, &c.

SEC. 52. When letters or packages from a foreign country are received at any Post Office, and the Postmaster has reason to believe that such letters or packages contain articles subject to duty, he shall immediately notify the Customs officer of the district in which his office is located of the receipt of such letters or packages and the names of the persons to whom the same are addressed. The letters or packages must be retained a reasonable time for the purpose of allowing the Customs officer to examine them. Packages, when seized by an officer of the Customs, will be opened by such officer in the presence of the Postmaster and of the parties addressed; but letters, registered or ordinary, can only be opened by the parties addressed, who should be notified by the Customs officer to appear at the Post Office and open the same. Postmasters are expected to extend to Custom-house officers all proper facilities to protect the Customs revenue from frauds practiced through the mails.

The following are the general provisions explaining how remission can be obtained on packages or goods seized:

SECTION 1, ACT OF MARCH 3, 1797.

"That whenever any person or persons, who shall have incurred any fine, penalty, forfeiture, or disability, or shall have been interested in any vessel, goods, wares, or merchandise, which shall have been subject to any seizure, forfeiture, or disability, by force of any present or future law of the United States for the laying, levying, or collecting any duties or taxes, or by force of any present or future act concerning the registering and recording of ships or vessels, or any act concerning the enrolling and licensing ships or vessels employed in the coasting trade or fisheries, and for regulating the same, shall prefer his petition to the Judge of the district in which such fine, penalty, forfeiture, or disability shall have occurred, truly and particularly setting forth the circumstances of his case, and shall pray that the same may be mitigated or remitted, the said Judge shall inquire into the circumstances of the case, first causing reasonable notice to be given to the person or persons claiming such fine, penalty, or forfeiture, and to the attorney of the United States for such district, that each may have an opportunity of showing cause against the mitigation or remission thereof, and shall cause the facts which shall appear upon such inquiry to be stated and annexed to the petition, and direct their transmission to the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, who shall thereupon have power to mitigate or remit such fine, forfeiture, or penalty, or remove such disability, or any part thereof, if, in his opinion, the same shall have been incurred without wilful negligence, or any intention of fraud in the person or persons incurring the same, and to direct the prosecution, if any shall have been instituted for the recovery thereof, to cease and be discontinued upon such terms or conditions as he may deem reasonable or just."

Another quotation will complete the series:

SECTION 16, ACT OF JULY 18, 1866.

"That the Secretary of the Treasury shall have authority to ascertain the facts upon all applications for remission of fines, penalties, and forfeitures incurred or accruing under the Revenue laws, where the amount in question does not exceed $1,000, in such manner and under such regulations as he may deem proper; and he may thereupon remit or mitigate such fines, penalties, or forfeitures, if, in his opinion, the same shall have been incurred without willful negligence or any intention of fraud."

It will be seen from the above that the laws are very clear and decided, and that they are in themselves fair and reasonable. They were carried out in a most moderate manner as regards the friends of Mr. Schultz; and unless we cease to impose duties upon diamonds, laces, and other articles of luxury, and leave the revenue to be collected from articles chiefly consumed by the bulk of the people, especially by the laboring classes, the laws cannot be changed. The recent order of the Postmaster General simply puts a premium upon smuggling.

FIELD SPORTS.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE NEW-YORK ASSOCIATION FOR THE PRESERVATION OF GAME.

The annual meeting of the New-York Association for the Preservation of Game was held last night at the residence of Mr. Benjamin L. Swan, Jr., No. 5 West Twentieth street. The meeting, which was fully attended, was presided over by Royal Phelps, Esq., President of the association. The reports of the different committees showed that the affairs of the association were in a most satisfactory condition, and the operations of the club during the past year highly effective. The Committee on Revision of the Game Laws reported in favor of petitioning the Legislature to restore that portion of the law of 1871 prohibiting the killing of deer on Long Island for the next five years, as suggested in THE TIMES of yesterday. Recorder Hackett, who was present among the invited guests, delivered an able and spirited address in support of the restoration of the law prohibiting the killing of deer for the next five years, and the report of the committee was unanimously adopted. The report of the Treasurer showed a balance on hand of $2,700 in United States five-twenty bonds, and $188 in cash. Mr. Alfred C. Post was elected a member of the association. Mr. Phelps read an old poem on unseasoned trout, entitled "Delmonico's Dream," the recital of which caused intense merriment, and explained that since the period at which the poem had been written nobody had more cheerfully seconded the efforts of the association in prohibiting the sale of fish and game out of season than Mr. Delmonico. Mr. Haggerty drew the attention of the club to the great destruction of timber and consequent choking up of the streams and rivers in the region of the Adirondacks. Mr. C. E. Whitehead, counsel for the club, reported progress in the different suits at present being carried on by the association. The following gentlemen were unanimously elected officers for the ensuing year: President, Royal Phelps; Vice President, R. B. Roosevelt; Secretary and Treasurer, W. J. Hays; Counsel, Charles E. Whitehead; Executive Committee, Dr. J. H. Gautier, Clinton Gilbert, and D. H. Haight. On the adjournment of the meeting the members were invited into the supper rooms, where a magnificent repast had been prepared by the host, Mr. Swan. The delicacies provided having been done ample justice to, the guests enjoyed themselves until a late hour in the manner peculiar to these reunions.

THE CONCORD SAVINGS BANK DEFALCATION.

CONCORD, N. H., Jan. 12.—The affairs of the National Savings Bank in this city, the Treasurer of which, W. W. Storrs, lately proved a defaulter, are now assuming a queer phase. The bondsmen of the Treasurer claim that the defalcation was not in the savings bank, but in the First National Bank. The two banks are in the same room, and it is said that the savings bank had no till, but that the money was dropped into the till of the First National Bank and credited on the books of the latter bank. If this view is correct the bondsmen claim that it will release them.

LOUISIANA FINANCES—CONGRESS AND THE ELECTION QUESTION.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Jan. 12.—A subcommittee of the Chamber of Commerce met a number of the leading members of the Legislature in caucus at Gov. Kellogg's office this afternoon, and suggested some slight modifications of the funding scheme, asking one day's delay, which was acceded to.

The *Evening Times* says: "We have seen a late dispatch from Attorney General Williams, in which he gives it as his decided opinion that Congress will not order a new election for Louisiana."

PROF. PROCTOR IN BROOKLYN.

Prof. R. A. Proctor delivered the second of a course of six lectures at the Academy of Music, Brooklyn, last evening, on "The Sun's Family of Planets." The Academy was densely crowded by a respectable audience, who appeared deeply interested in the discourse of the Professor. The next lecture in the course will be given this evening at the Academy. Subject—"Comets and Meteors."

LOCAL POLITICAL MEETINGS LAST EVENING.

The Ninth Assembly District Young Mens' Republican Association of the Ninth Ward held their usual annual meeting last evening, at 8 o'clock, in the Bleecker Buildings, Bleecker street. Mr. George B. Deane, Jr., presided. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: George B. Deane, Jr., President; First Vice-President, James Jackson; Second Vice-President, George T. Coppins; Recording Secretary, A. Franklin Lawson; Corresponding Secretary, Samuel Dunlap; Treasurer, Frank H. Clark.

A vote of thanks, unanimously indorsed by the audience, was passed in favor of the outgoing officers of the association, and the meeting adjourned.

The Seventh Assembly District Republican Association of the Fifteenth Ward held its usual meeting last evening at No. 12 University place, to elect officers of the association for the ensuing year, John H. Doran, Vice President, in the chair. The following gentlemen were elected officers of the association for the ensuing year: Finance Committee, Andrew Kinnis, C. Volume King, Thomas L. Carroll, Jacob H. Giler, and Frederick Shields.

Through a misunderstanding as to the result of the primary election, of the Sixth Assembly District Republican Association, two gentlemen—Mr. Michael Smith and Mr. D. F. Crowley—contest the Chairmanship of the association. At a meeting held last night at No. 384 Grand street, the matter was discussed, both parties finally agreeing to refer the matter to the Republican Central Committee for adjustment.

The Third Assembly District Republican Association held its regular monthly meeting last evening at the Fourteenth Ward Hotel, corner of Grand and Elizabeth streets, Mr. Thomas F. Geary presiding.

The Sixth Assembly District German Republican Association reorganized for the ensuing year by the election of Chas. Mohr, President; Vice Presidents, Chas. Kehr and James Stetter; Secretary, Chas. L Allemand; Treasurer, Fritz Bald; delegates to the German Republican Central Committee, Raphael Weil, Ernst Schaefer, Wm. Schefer, Abram Tiener, Wm. Loewenstein.

The German Republican Association of the Twentieth Assembly District, Nineteenth Ward, elected last evening the following officers for the ensuing year: President, Herman F. Bauer; Vice Presidents, A. May, Hon. George Koch; Treasurer, Julius Katzenberg; Secretaries, Francis Hirseman, M. L. Eckstein; Delegates to the Central Commitee, A. J. Diettenhoefer, Leopold Weil, Andreas Willmann, Jacob Hess, Herman Cantor.

The Second Assembly District German Republican Association met at No. 263 William street last night, and elected the following officers: President, Ph. Betz; Vice President, C. Haubold; Secretary, Ernst Leuser; Treasurer, Louis Kittler. Delegates to the German Republican Central Committee: Morris Friedsam, Gustav Beyerle, Henry Deiker, Otto Stropp, Charles Schwedler.

The Sixteenth Assembly District Republican Association, Wm. Henry Anthon presiding, held a regular monthly meeting at Demilt Hall last night, when some new members were enrolled and the usual routine business disposed of.

The Twenty-first District Republican Association held a primary election last evening at Lincoln Hall, on Third avenue, corner of One Hundred and Sixteenth street, for the purpose of electing delegates to a convention to nominate a candidate for member of the Assembly. The following gentlemen were elected: A. P. Ketchum, James Davis, Henry C. Robinson, Simon Seward, A. H. Hills, Thomas Hanson, Scovell D. Foote, Sylvanus Eddy, J. M. McDonald, Benj. C. Waudell, Henry Koster, Otis T. Hall, James E. Watson, John K. Boniface, Dr. Whitman V. White, David Warwick, Isaac T. Reeve, Samuel Adams, C. Heidelberg, Benjamin H. Munson, Frank B. Ball, Dr. Geo. E. Morgan, Lyman L. Westover, James O. Roper, John Maguire, William C. Spear, Wm. Alexander, Dr. H. Gregory, Solomon Lyons, Samuel Luckey, Hiram S. Williams, James H. Anderson, Andrew Powell, Mansfield I. French, James Miller, Charles M. Piper, Dr. N. M. Freeman.

The Democrats and Liberal Republicans of the same district, last evening, nominated Charles Crary as candidate for member of Assembly in place of the fugitive Genet. There are three independent candidates in the field: James H. Sullivan, the taxpayers' nominee; Francis B. Bazzoni, the "people's" nominee; and J. B. Gibbs, the Temperance candidate. Sullivan is said to represent the Genet interest, and is supposed to have the greatest following.

THE TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT RECEPTION.

The Academy of Music was again brilliant with festivity last evening, and this time it was the Twenty-second Regiment who were the guiders of the revels. It would seem that the spirit of emulation has as strong a hold among our regiments in regard to the abundant pleasantness of social reunion as in respect to those martial instincts to which they are more especially presumed to incline. In truth, in each of our recurring seasons of balls and festivities it would appear as if we had got back permanently to "the weak piping times of peace," to which he of Gloster had so decided an objection, and, at all events, if the bruised arms of our heroes are not hung up for monuments, their wild alarms, and so forth, seem to be really changed to merry music and delightful measures. Of course the Twenty-second Regiment would not be outdone by a rival corps in one of those agreeable reunions, the success of which are regarded in many quarters as beyond any degree of martial prowess. They called their entertainment a reception, but it was a ball proper in as thorough and complete a sense as any which we are accustomed so to denominate. Its conduct and management were excellent, and it had all the prominent features of success which we are accustomed to associate with assemblages of the kind. In the first place, the Academy, which seems rightly to be the chosen temple of such amusements, was ablaze with light and color and variety. Adornments proper there were scarcely any, but the *ensemble* could scarcely be surpassed. Of course the absence of adornments has application merely to the building, not to the assemblage which crowded it. The ladies of our City, at least, are not of those who believe in the poetic aphorism that

> "Loveliness needs not the foreign aid of ornament,
> And is, when unadorned, adorned the most."

They, at all events, have committed themselves to a brighter creed, and, although they may favor the notion that sombre plumage becomes gloomy skies, they rather think that it has but an indifferent effect, after all, when all around is sunshine. By their seeming, they appeared at least to say so. They were there in every variety of charm and in all degrees of personal favor, although of course it would be heterodox to even hint that such favor was not always of the most brilliant kind. It would be a curious thing to discover a military ball at which the "brilliant uniforms" of these chevaliers did not contrast magnificently with the more "sombre dresses" of the citizens, and, of course, this was noticeable last night. Then, there was all the usual splendid "éclat" which it is proper to ascribe to such occasions. If there was any notable defect in the ball of last night, it lay perhaps in the fact that the ball-room was, perhaps, a shade too crowded, but this circumstance goes rather to the credit of the entertainers, whose guests were all present by invitation. The proceedings proper commenced with a grand entry to the music of the regimental march, furnished by Mr. Gilmore's band, which consisted of 100 performers. The entry was led by Col. Porter and lady, Major McGrath and lady, Surgeon Roberts and lady, and Adjt. Boucher and lady, followed by a long array of officers of the Twenty-second and other regiments, with, of course, their respective partners. There were a great many officers and men of the Seventh Regiment present, also of the Seventh Regiment Veteran Corps, and of the New-Haven Grays, (Second Connecticut,) and the Old Guard, of this City. Mayor Havemeyer was in attendance, as were also several of the heads of the public departments. The Floor Committee had for its chairman Capt. R. Kelly Styles; the Reception Committee, Lieut. Col. John Camp; the House Committee, Major McGrath, and there was a Special Committee, upon which devolved the duty of supplying information to the press, and which was intrusted to the charge of Capt. Harding, assisted by Quartermaster Sergeant Patterson. Gen. Shaler was in attendance with his Staff, also Brig. Gen. Ward and Staff; Gen. Varian, Third Brigade; Gen. Funk, Second Brigade; Capt. Wood, Ninth Regiment; Lieut. John Waydell, Quartermaster Robbins, Capt. Clan Ranald, Mr. Horace Jones, and in fact an immense number of invited guests. After the grand entry the staid proprieties of the Lanciers were executed to the music of an excellent string band, and then the promenade followed, and fashion lounged as only fashion can lounge when it doesn't dance. The boxes around were of course filled all the time with spectators. Later on in the night the "Imperial Waltz, imported from the Rhine," (although not imported thence to this country,) monopolized the attention of the dancers, and the festivities progressed briskly until the final strains of "Home, Sweet Home," furnished a morning hint for departure.

JOHN BROUGHAM'S READINGS.

Under the comprehensive title of "Flies in the Web," Mr. John Brougham, last night at Association Hall, gave a recital from his own writings in his characteristic manner, the occasion being one of the lecture course under the auspices of the Mercantile Library Association. There was a large audience, and they were kept well amused. Mr. Robert Elder played some admirable selections on the organ in the interludes, and was called on with amiable peremptoriness to repeat. Mr. Brougham commenced, in racy and scarcely artificial brogue, with his story of "The Fairy Circle," showing how Corney O'Carroll became a fairy, and what happened to him in that elfish condition. He then recited a leaf from Jack Bunsby's log, recounting his travels round New-York with his dear friend Capt. Cuttle, a very mirth-provoking affair. Then came some music, and after that selections from the extravaganza of "Columbus El Filibustero," where pathos and bathos, transcendental visions, and the veriest commonplace were mingled with puns and quips and quirks in inextricable paradoxes, after the manner of the many plays which have brought the author such a reputation. The readings concluded with a ballad, given in public for the first time, a chapter from the life of President MacMahon, embodying the fact that when by some inadvertence he found himself disinherited at his father's death, one brother getting the real estate and another the personal property, he was comforted by the bestowal of his grandsire's warworn brand, which had carved glory for its wielder at Fontenoy and elsewhere, and how, worn in honor and for France, it proved the best inheritance of all.

THE TEXAS STATE ELECTION.

UNITED STATES TROOPS REFUSED TO GOV. DAVIS TO KEEP HIM IN OFFICE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—The following dispatch was this morning sent to Gov. Davis by the President:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, Jan. 12, 1874.

To Gov. Davis, Austin, Texas:

Your dispatches and letters reciting the action of the Supreme Court of Texas in declaring the late election unconstitutional and asking the use of troops to prevent apprehended violence are received.

The call is not made in accordance with the Constitution of the United States and the acts of Congress under it, and cannot, therefore, be granted.

The act of the Legislature of Texas providing for the recent election having received your approval, and both political parties having made nominations and having conducted a political campaign under its provisions, would it not be prudent, as well as right, to yield to the verdict of the people as expressed by their ballots?

(Signed,) U. S. GRANT.

THE SITUATION AT AUSTIN—BOTH LEGISLATURES TO MEET.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Jan. 12.—A special dispatch to the Galveston *News*, from Austin, says that an informal meeting was held to-day, at the City Hall, of Democratic Senators, Representatives, and State officers. No others were admitted, and a full membership was present. Mr. John Ireland was elected President, and Mr. T. J. Bell Secretary. They determined to proceed with organization to-morrow, and then await developments, unless a different course of action is determined upon to-night, when each House meets separately. Gov. Throckmorton, before leaving this morning, visited Gov. Davis, and says Mr. Davis positively will not recognize the Fourteenth Legislature.

The Radical members of the Thirteenth Legislature say they will meet to-morrow and send for absentees.

PROCLAMATION OF GOV. DAVIS.

GALVESTON, Texas, Jan. 12.—The *News* has the following special dispatch from Austin:

AUSTIN, Texas, Jan. 12.—The following telegram was received here this evening:

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12, 1874.

Col. Swift, Austin:

Your dispatch received. The President recommends that Gov. Davis shall yield, after making a race under the bill. (Signed,) J. W. FLANAGAN.

The following is the Governor's proclamation, published in the *Journal* this evening:

AUSTIN, Texas, Jan. 12, 1874.

Proclamation in the name and by the authority of the State of Texas.

To All to Whom these Presents Shall Come, Greeting:

Whereas the Supreme Court of the State has in a recent decision declared the election held on the second day of December, 1873, in substance, to be invalid by reason of the unconstitutionality of the law under which said election was held; and,

Whereas, Great public injury and further dangerous complications of public affairs are likely to result from any attempt on the part of those claiming to have been chosen as members of the Legislature and other officers at said election to assume the positions they claim; therefore,

For these and other reasons, which it is not necessary to incorporate herein, it is deemed advisable, and it is so ordered that those who have been chosen as legislators or other officers should not attempt to assume the positions they claim unless by further action of adequate authority, such election may hereafter be validated.

All good citizens are advised to abide by the decision of the competent tribunal, and aid in maintaining public order and moderate counsels.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto signed my name and caused the Great Seal of the State to be affixed at the City of Austin, this 12th day of January, A. D. 1874.

(Signed) E. J. DAVIS, Governor.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13—1 A. M.—The barometer has risen in New-England, the Middle States, and the lower lake region, and it has fallen slightly in the upper lake region and in the Mississippi Valley. The temperature has changed but slightly in the South Atlantic and Gulf States. It has risen in the Northwest, but continues below freezing at all points north of Tennessee and North Carolina. Generally clear weather and northwesterly winds prevail on the Atlantic Coast from New-Jersey to Maine. Cloudy weather with light winds prevail in the South Atlantic and Gulf States; cloudy weather, with easterly to southerly winds in Tennessee and thence northward to Lake Superior; generally clear weather and light, variable winds are reported from the lower lake region and the interior of the middle and New-England States.

PROBABILITIES.

For the Southern States west of the Mississippi River, generally cloudy weather and areas of rain will prevail, with north-easterly winds veering to southerly, lower temperature on the Atlantic coast, and rising temperature in the lower Mississippi Valley.

For the Middle States, clear or partly cloudy weather, with lower temperature, followed by threatening weather and, possibly, by light snow during Tuesday night, the wind in this district veering to north-easterly and easterly during the day, with falling barometer.

For New-England, continued cold and cloudy weather, with light and fresh winds and rising to falling barometer.

For the lower lake region and thence southward to the Ohio Valley cloudy weather, with rising temperature, falling barometer, easterly to southerly winds, and area of light snow.

There are indications that a "norther" will occur during Tuesday night in Texas.

Wine and Spirit Traders' Society of the United States.

A special meeting of the council will be held at the rooms, No. 35 Beaver st., on Tuesday, Jan. 13, at 2 P. M. The Committee on Legislation will report on the proposed changes in the Tariff and Internal Revenue laws. PH. BONFORT, Secretary.
—*Advertisement.*

Giesler & Co.

"Dry Sillery," "Gold Label," and "Extra Superior Dry" for sale by the trade, and by PURDY & NICHOLAS, No. 43 Beaver st.—*Advertisement.*

Chocolate Menier—Menier's Cocoa.

Defies all honest competition. Awarded medal Vienna Exhibition. Sold by all grocers, druggists, and confectioners. MENIER'S COCOA FOR BREAKFAST. Depot, No. 45 Beaver st.—*Advertisement.*

"Burnett's Standard Flavoring Extracts are the best—the only kind I handle."—G. G. YVELIN.—*Advertisement.*

Don't buy an "ELASTIC TRUSS" till you have seen POMEROY'S. Price $3. At No. 744 Broadway.—*Advertisement.*

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published THIS MORNING, contains the very latest telegraphic and general news; editorials on matters of current interest; a page of carefully-prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports items of agricultural and domestic interest, and other interesting reading matter.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES may be had at the counter of the Publication Office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price, FIVE CENTS.

Wedding Cards, No. 104 Fulton-st.
WILLIAM EVERDELL'S SONS. Established 1815.
We have no branch offices.

Hair Dye! Hair Dye! Hair Dye! BATCHELOR's celebrated Hair Dye is the best in the world. The only true, safe, and perfect hair dye. No disappointment, no ridiculous tints. Harmless, reliable, instantaneous. Sold everywhere by druggists.

Rupture.—Dr. Marsh, late of the firm of Marsh & Co., No. 2 Vesey st., will receive his patients at Astor House, Rooms Nos. 18 and 19. Ladies' entrance on Vesey st. S. MARSH.

$500 Reward for an Incurable Case.—Particulars in pamphlet wrapping DR. SAGE'S CATARRH REMEDY.

Lundborg's Recherche Perfumes possess great delicacy and are truthful to nature.

A Cough, Cold, or Sore Throat, Requires immediate attention, as neglect oftentimes results in some incurable Lung Disease. "BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES" will almost invariably give relief.

From the Art Journal.

We record the removal of our old friend, Dr. M. LEVETT, the eminent dentist, to No. 27 West 23d st., between 5th and 6th avs. We have known him and his work for years, and can bear personal testimony to his admirable skill in every department of the Dental Art; also, to that of his son and partner. Our readers can consult them with perfect confidence that they will receive entire satisfaction, and at reasonable prices.

MARRIED.

BATES—CHENEVIERE.—On Dec. 9, 1873, at Cathedral St. Pierre, Geneva, Switzerland, by Rev. F. Coulin, JAMES T. BATES, of New-York, to AMELIE, daughter of Arthur Chenevière, of Geneva.

HOWE—FIELD.—On Thursday, Jan. 8, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Cornelius B. Smith, of St. James Church, WILLIAM W. HOWE to MAGGIE B., youngest daughter of Robert M. Field, Esq., all of this City.

DIED.

BRETT.—At Poughkeepsie, on Sabbath morning, the 11th inst., RACHEL, relict of the late Peter Brett, of Fishkill, on the Hudson, aged 80 years.

Friends and relatives are invited to attend the funeral services, at the Reformed Church, Fishkill, on Hudson, at 2 o'clock, Wednesday, Jan. 12.

BIGELOW.—At Newark, N. J., on Saturday, Jan. 10, 1874, MOSES BIGELOW, in the 74th year of his age.

His funeral will be attended from his late residence, No. 1,020 Broad st., Wednesday, Jan. 14, at 1:30 P. M.

DAYTON.—On Sunday evening, Jan. 11, EDWARD DAYTON, aged 81 years.

His funeral will take place from the residence of his son, Miln P. Dayton, No. 40 West 129th st., on Wednesday, 14th instant, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. His relations and friends, and the friends of his sons, Isaac Dayton and Miln P. Dayton, are invited to attend. A train leaves Grand Central Depot at 2:30.

DUNHAM.—At Queens, Long Island, on Sunday evening, Jan. 11, 1874, HENRY R. DUNHAM, in the 66th year of his age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

FRASER.—On Saturday, Jan. 10, 1874, CLARA BIGELOW FRASER, relict of Joseph Fraser, aged 76.

Funeral services at her late residence, No. 50 West 46th st., on Tuesday morning, at 10 o'clock. Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

GOTTSBERGER.—On Monday night, Jan. 12, 1874, PLACIDA TIMMINS, wife of J. George Gottsberger.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

HILL.—In the Chapin House, Sunday, Dec. 28, SARAH A. HILL, relict of Richard Hill, in the 83d year of her age.

HOWARD.—In Belvidere, N. J., Sunday, Jan. 11, DEBORAH ANN HOWARD.

Relatives and friends invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday, 14th inst., at 11 o'clock, from the residence of her brother, Geo. Howard, No. 359 West 20th st., New-York.

JOYCE.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Jan. 12, inst., CHARLES A., youngest son of Ellen Z. and the late Samuel Joyce.

Funeral on Wednesday, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his brother-in-law, Mr. Geo. E. Wood, No. 272 Eyerson st., Brooklyn. His friends and those of the family are invited to attend.

KING.—At East Orange, N. J., on the 11th inst., JOHN P. KING, aged 45 years.

Funeral services at his late residence, Pulaski st., East Orange, on Wednesday, Jan. 14, at 2 o'clock. Relatives and friends are invited to attend. Interment in Fairmount, Conn.

LANE.—At Worcester, Mass., Jan. 9, 1874, Mrs. GENEVA R. LANE, formerly of this City.

LEGGETT.—On Monday, Jan. 12, at Plainfield, N. J., GEORGE F., son of Susan P. and the late Edward W. Leggett, aged 23 years.

Notice of the funeral will be published.

MILLER.—At his residence in this City, on Saturday morning, Jan. 10, 1874, JACOB MILLER, in the 71st year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services, at his late residence, No. 65 West 49th st., on Tuesday, 13th inst., at 12 o'clock M., without further notice.

☞ Columbia County and Long Island papers please copy.

ODELL.—On Monday, Jan. 12, GRACE SEYMOUR, twin daughter of Jacob and Sarah H. Odell, aged 3 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her grandfather, Wm. N. Seymour, No. 158 South Oxford st., Brooklyn, Thursday, Jan. 15, at 11 A. M.

PUTNAM.—Lost by the sinking of the Ville du Havre, Nov. 22, 1873, LIZZIE W., eldest daughter of the late Capt. Albert Putnam, of Yonkers.

STEWARD.—On Sunday, Jan. 11, 1874, EMMA J. TRAPHAGEN, wife of Ira W. Steward, aged 35 years.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services from her late residence, No. 199 Gates av., Brooklyn, on Wednesday, the 14th inst., at 9 A. M. The remains will be taken to New-London, Conn., for interment.

SIMONSON.—Sunday, Jan. 11, 1874, EVELYN H., only daughter of George L. and Evelyn H. Simonson, aged 2 years and 2 months.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, Jan. 13, instant, at 1 o'clock, P. M., at St. James' Church, East 72d st., near Lexington av.

STORM.—On Thursday, Jan. 8, JANE MARIA, relict of Stephen Storm and daughter of the late Hon. Theodorus Van Wyck Graham, of Albany.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Wednesday, 14th inst., at 2 P. M., from her late residence, No. 21 West 24th st., without further invitation.

VERNAM.—At Elizabeth, N. J., Jan. 10, MARY C. QUACKENBOSS, wife of Bradley B. Vernam, in the 56th year of her age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, Westminster av., on Wednesday, 14th inst. at 3 o'clock P. M. Interment at Mechanicville, N. Y.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FOREIGN OPINION OF THE BARTLETT LAMP.—"In the proceedings at the Corporation meeting on the 22d ult., a communication concerning 'The Bartlett' lamp was brought before it. This lamp, now so much in favor in the chief cities of the United States, superseding the old square lamp, is a thick elongated glass globe resting upon a light iron frame, with a concave reflector around the body, throwing light downward, and a convex one encircling the chimney, throwing the light to a great distance. It is to be hoped that the civic authorities will be alive to these advantages, as from time to time additional light and new lamps may be required, and so supersede the old-fashioned square lamp in the main streets and chief places of public resort by this neat, handsome, serviceable, and economical invention, adding beauty and lustre to the city. All who have visited New-York may have noticed them in the main avenues, parks, and squares in that City, and the cost, although a trifle over that of the unsightly one now used, would be more than counterbalanced by its advantage and superiority of light."—*British Whig.*

FINE BOOKS AT AUCTION.

Clinton Hall Sale-rooms, Astor place, TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 13, sale of a valuable and choice collection of standard and illustrated works, best English editions; also, many law books. Catalogues ready. Books on exhibition.

The MESSRS. LEAVITT, Auctioneers.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The mails for Europe for the week ending SATURDAY, Jan. 17, 1874, will close at this office as follows: On TUESDAY at 11 A. M., on WEDNESDAY at 11 A. M., on THURSDAY at 11:30 A. M., and on SATURDAY at 12 M.

T. L. JAMES, Postmaster.

ADAMS HOUSE, BOSTON.—GREAT REDUCTION of prices at this hotel. Transient board, $2 50 per day. Single persons requiring a double room will be charged extra.
D. CHAMBERLIN,
Proprietor.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counsellor at Law, Notary Public, No. 182 Broadway, Room No. 4, New-York.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NOW READY!
PRICED AND DESCRIPTIVE
CATALOGUE NO. 45,
of
STANDARD, RARE, AND VALUABLE
ENGLISH AND FOREIGN BOOKS,
in
THEOLOGY,
ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY, &C., &C.,
which we offer at
LOW PRICES.
A. DENHAM & CO.,
Importers and Publishers,
No. 17 Murray st.,
Near Broadway, New-York.

☞ We are now opening a new invoice containing many works from the Libraries of the late Regius Prof. Dr. J. A. Jeremie, of Lord Langdale, of Wm. H. Black, the Antiquary, &c., &c.

It is certainly the best of American magazines.—*Express, Buffalo, N. Y.*

THE LEADING NEWSPAPERS ALL AGREE THAT
THE GALAXY
IS THE BEST AND MOST ABLY EDITED AMERICAN MAGAZINE.

A model periodical; a credit to American periodical literature.—*Philadelphia Press.*

Who would not give $4 to secure such a monthly visitant for the year 1874?

SUBSCRIBE AT ONCE.

It can be had with either *Harper's Weekly* or *Bazar*, or *Appletons' Weekly* for $7.

SHELDON & CO.,
New-York.

CHOICE NEW MUSIC!—"AIDA," BY C. WELS, 75c.; "Chant De Guerre," GOTTSCHALK, $1; "New-Year's Galop," ARONSON, 30c.; "Christmas Bells," WILSON, 50c.; "Fille De Mme. Angot," Lancers and Galop, 35c. each; "Spring, Gentle Spring," Waltz, 30c.; "Invincible Galop," SIMMONS, 40c.; "Sing, Sweet Bird," GANZ, 40c.; "Sea Swallows," GABRIEL, 40c.; "Looking Forward," ARTHUR SULLIVAN, 50c. Published by DITSON & CO., No. 711 Broadway.

POLITICAL.

APOLLO HALL.—HEAD-QUARTERS TWENTY-first District, Washington Hall, No. 2,317 3d av.—At a Convention held on Saturday evening, Jan. 10, 1874,

JAMES H. SULLIVAN
was unanimously nominated for
MEMBER OF ASSEMBLY,
Twenty-first District.
ARCHIBALD PHILLIPS,
Chairman.

NOTICE.

The meeting of the citizens of the Twenty-first Assembly District, which was called to meet over the "Harlem Bank" on TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 13, will be held at "Adams'" new building, No. 2,291 3d av., at 8 o'clock. All in favor of good government and an honest candidate to represent us, are invited to attend.

Capt. WM. DUNING, Chairman.

SECOND ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN Association.—Regular meeting THIS EVENING, at 8 o'clock, at head-quarters, No. 189 Chatham st.
THOS. BROWN, Secretary. DENIS SHEA, President.

TWENTY-FIRST ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—The regular monthly meeting will be held at head-quarters, Lincoln Hall, corner of 3d av. and 116th st., on TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 13, 1874, at 8 o'clock.

WILLIAM HAW, Jr., President.
BENJAMIN PAGE, Secretary.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

At the Exchange, yesterday, (Monday, Jan. 12,) James M. Miller, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, under the direction of R. C. Beamish, Esq., as Referee, sold three lots, together forming a plot in size 70.6 by 98.9, located on East Twenty-second street, north side, 354.6 feet east of First avenue, for $4,500 per lot; also, two lots, each 25 by 98.9, on East Twenty-third street, south side, 218.10 feet west of Avenue A, in rear of above, for $6,000 each, the purchaser of the five lots being Benjamin Cox, plaintiff in the legal proceedings. This property is occupied as a coal-yard, and on the lots is an office, with the usual sheds used in this business. The first mortgage covering the five lots is for $10,000, which, with interest up to yesterday, amounted to about $12,000. There are, in addition incumbrances on the Twenty-second street lots amounting to $18,000, and on the Twenty-third street lots $8,000, thus making the total incumbrance about $38,000. The entire property yesterday sold for $25,500, showing a dead loss on the mortgaged value of $12,500—a rather unpleasant fact to state regarding a public sale. The attendance at the auction was quite large, and considerable surprise was expressed at the sacrifice made; but capitalists seemed disinclined to bid on the property in order to prevent the result. No other business was transacted.

V. K. Stevenson, Jr., reports having sold four lots, each 25 by 100, on Eighth avenue, at the north-west corner of One Hundred and Second street, for $26,250 each, or a total for the plot of $105,000.

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

The sales noticed for to-day are the following, all but the last-named at the Exchange, No. 111 Broadway:

By Adrian H. Muller & Son, public action sale of the four-story brown-stone front house, 21 by 55, with lot 21 by 80, No. 241 Lexington avenue, east side, 23 feet north of Thirty-fourth street. Also, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Philo T. Ruggles, Esq., Referee, of the three-story and basement high-stoop brown-stone-front house, with lot, 21.5 by 98.9, No. 112 West Twenty-sixth street, south side, 150 feet west of Sixth avenue.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, G. E. De Forest Lord, Esq., Referee, of the three-story and basement high-stoop brown-stone-front house, 18.9 by 50, with lot 18.9 by 80, No. 159 East Fifty-sixth street, north side, 138.9 feet west of Third avenue.

By D. M. Seaman, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Edward Patterson, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot, 20 by 100.5, on East Fifty-eighth street, south side, 140 feet west of Second avenue.

By James M. Miller, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, R. C. Beamish, Esq., Referee, of four lots, together forming a plot in size 100 by 102.2, on East Eighty-sixth street, south-west corner of Second avenue.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & White, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Philo T. Ruggles, Esq., Referee, of eight parcels of land, with buildings, situate respectively on East Broadway, Pike and Division streets.

By Hugh N. Camp, at Auction Exchange, No. 401 Fulton street, Brooklyn, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, David McClure, Esq., Referee, of a plot of land, 220.7 by 289.7, on the east side of Schenectady avenue, Brooklyn, taking in the block front between Union and Sackett streets; also, a plot, 246.7 by 150.10, on the same side of the same avenue, taking in the block front between Degraw and Douglass streets.

THE BUILDING RECORD.

For the week ending with Saturday, Jan. 10, plans for new buildings have been submitted and unsafe buildings inspected at the department, No. 2 Fourth avenue, W. W. Adams, Superintendent, as follows. The list of new buildings show some increased activity in this line of business:

New Buildings.

West Thirtieth street, Nos. 243 and 245, two brick tenements, each five stories, 12.6 by 25 by 65; C. Mooney, owner.

Fifth avenue, south-west corner Fifty-seventh street, one brick first-class dwelling, three stories, 73.5 by 69, estimated cost of erection $150,000; Adele S. Stevens, owner.

First avenue, No. 12, one brick store and tenement, five stories, 25 by 60; F. Lamour, owner.

First avenue, No. 14, one brick store and tenement, five stories, 32 by 60; F. Lamour, owner.

First street, No. 78, one brick store and tenement, five stories, 30 by 53; F. Lamour, owner.

Chrystie street, No. 12, one brick store and tenement, five stories, 25 by 54; Michael Reinhard, owner.

East Ninth street, No. 644, (rear,) one brick workshop, two stories, 25 by 25; Mr. Gardner, owner.

West Sixty-first street, north side, 200 feet west of Grand Boulevard, four first-class French apartment buildings, each five stories, 25 by 80; M. Creufount, owner.

First avenue, north-west corner of Twenty-ninth street, one brick store and tenement, five stories, 25 by 75; Mr. Kohler, owner.

First avenue, west side, twenty-five feet north of Twenty-ninth street, six brick stores and tenements, each five stories, 24.8 by 59, Mr. Kohler, owner.

East Sixtieth street, south side, 195 feet west of Second avenue, two brown-stone front first-class French apartment buildings, each four stories, 20 by 65; M. Ehlet, owner.

East Thirty-seventh street, north side, 100 feet west of Lexington avenue, one first-class brown-stone dwelling-house, four stories, 20 by 60; Mr. Fenners, owner.

Hester street, No. 188, (rear,) one brick tenement, five stories, 25 by 35; Mr. Garety, owner.

Estimated cost of erection of the twenty-three buildings above enumerated, $437,500

Unsafe Buildings.

Eighth avenue, building north-west corner of Thirtieth street, unsafe north gable; J. Russell, owner.

No. 147 Wooster street, unsafe chimneys and gutter; Jesse Slade, owner.

King street, south side, building twenty-five feet east of Washington street, unsafe generally; Corporation Trinity Church, owner.

No. 372 Greenwich street, rear, unsafe front; unknown owner.

No. 43 Avenue C, unsafe front; Wm. H. Mitchell, owner.

No. 193 Division street, unsafe roof; J. P. Payten.

Nos. 113 and 115 West Twenty-sixth street, unsafe front lintel; Ezra A. Hoyt, owner.

No. 157 Wooster street, unsafe chimneys; J. A. Van Dirk, owner.

No. 52 Washington street, unsafe front and leader; Hufford & Co., owners.

EXCHANGE SALES, MONDAY, JAN. 12.

NEW-YORK.

By James M. Miller.

3 lots, with improvements, East 22d st., n. s., 354.6 ft. e. of 1st av., together in size 70.6x98.9, $4,500 per lot	$13,500
2 lots, with improvements, East 23d st., s. s., 218.10 ft. w. of Av. A., each 25x98.9, in rear of above, $6,000 each	12,000

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Saturday Jan. 10.

Broadway, e. s., intersection centre line Sherman av., thence n. 85.6 ft. to centre line Ellwood st., thence n. 268.1 ft., thence s.w. 62.2 ft., thence n. e. 900 ft. to Broadway, thence [illegible] 154.6	
Delancey st., n. e. corner Orchard st., 32.6x75	$13,000
[illegible] st., n. s., 265.7 ft. w. of 6th av., 21.10x[illegible]	55,000
[illegible] st., s. s., 216 ft. e. of 8th av., 23x98.9	14,000
[illegible], s. s., 275 ft. w. of 9th av., 25x100.4	12,200
[illegible], s. s., 243 ft. e. of 8th av., 20x100.5	22,100
[illegible], n. s., 225 ft. e. of 9th av., 50x100.5	1,500
[illegible], s. s., 100 ft. w. of 2d av., 100x102.2	36,000
[illegible], s. s., 100 ft. e. of 10th av., 75x102.2	20,000
[illegible], n. s., 150 ft. w. of 8th av., 25x100.8	13,750
[illegible] st., n. s., 602.4 ft. w. of 3d av., 16.8x[illegible]	10,000
[illegible] st., n. s., 200 ft. w. of 9th av., 25x143.7	7,070
[illegible]rence st., x 28.2x156.7	4,250
[illegible], n. s., 93 ft. w. of 1st st., 25x154.6, (Twenty-fourth Ward,)	350
[illegible] av., n. s., 650 ft. e. of 2d st., 50x149, (Twenty-fourth Ward,)	600
[illegible] w. s., 49.4 ft. n. of 24th st., 24.8x97.7	2,700
[illegible] n. w. corner of 108th st., 25.5x100	12,000
[illegible] e. s., 75.6 ft. n. of 95th st., 25.2x100	6,000

LEASEHOLD CONVEYANCES.

Canal st., n. s., 56 ft. w. of Elm st., 25.10x67.5	$5,000
[illegible] n. e. corner of 47th st.	500

LEASES RECORDED.

Mott st., No. 164, 5 years, per year	$1,100
[illegible], No. 147, store, &c., 2½ years, per year	1,200
[illegible], No. 1,532, 5 years, per year	2,000

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE OR LEASE—THE PROPERTY NO. [illegible] 5th av., 42x125 feet, with alley-way 8 feet wide; a four-story dwelling, with an exhibition gallery 36x66 feet in front, and a stable containing [illegible] stalls in rear of lot. The building location is adapted for a club, for exhibitions or entertainments, or could be altered into a first-class residence. For terms apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st. or No. 35 East 17th st.

New-York, January, 1874.

I SHALL CONTINUE MY BUSINESS AS REAL Estate Agent on my own account, making a specialty of the charge of estates, renting, collecting, paying taxes, &c. My personal attention will be given to all business intrusted to my care. My address will remain the same as hitherto, No. 90 Broadway, New-York. DAVISON BROWN.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY house No. 74 John st., 23.4x60x95, to close the estate of Thomas C. Morton, by order of the executor. Bought at a great bargain. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

FOR SALE, NEAR 5TH AV. AND ABOVE 42D ST., a four-story high-stoop brown-stone house, full size, in perfect order; handsome mirrors and chandeliers. Will be sold at a bargain to prompt buyer. OGDEN & CLARK, Broadway and 17th st.

JOHN S. PIERCE, NO. 108 BROADWAY, REAL Estate Broker and agent for the renting and care of property. Makes a specialty of taking charge of estates, renting, collecting, &c. Gives his personal attention to all business intrusted to his care. Charge [illegible] solicited.

MADISON AV., NEAR 54TH ST.—A SPLENDID four-story high-stoop brown-stone residence in perfect order; will be sold cheap to a prompt buyer. ISAAC HONIG, No. 111 Broadway, Rooms G

MURRAY HILL.—FOR SALE, A BARGAIN, [illegible] new three-story brown-stone house; all improvements; cabinet finish. Apply on premises, No. [illegible] st., of D. T. KENNEDY, Builder.

FOR SALE TO CLOSE AN ESTATE—HOUSES No. 211 Spring st. and No. 152 West 32d st. E. STEVENS, Cranberry Station, N. J.

WANTED—THE CARE OF ONE OR MORE ESTATES. DAVISON BROWN, No. 90 Broadway.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—BROOKLYN first-class tenement property; will take country property or cash; farm preferred. Address CASH, Box No. 129 Times Office.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

$60 PER MONTH, RENT OR PURCHASE money; forty-three minutes from Liberty st., near depot; fifty trains at stage fares; unequaled travel; desirable Summer or Winter suburban residence and grounds; twelve rooms, gas, bath, lawn, garden, fruit and shade trees; pleasant and healthy location. Apply at West Elizabeth (Central Railroad of New-Jersey) Station, or address OWNER, Box No. 184, Elizabeth, N. J.

HOTEL PROPERTY FOR SALE.—DESIRING relief from the cares of the establishment, I offer THE BERKSHIRE HOUSE for sale. It is a substantial stone building, situated in Great Barrington, Mass., one of the pleasantest villages in Berkshire, and is a popular Summer resort. For particulars apply to Mrs. E. PIXLEY, Great Barrington, Mass.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

DEFAULTED RAILROAD BONDS ARE taken in exchange for an elegant residence in Elizabeth. Call at No. 76 Nassau st., Room No. 1.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

SUPREME COURT.—COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—ELIZABETH WILLIAMSON, plaintiff, against JAMES S. DALE, and others, defendants.—In pursuance of an order or judgment of foreclosure and sale made in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 22d day of December, 1873, I, L. W. Emerson, the Referee therein named, will sell at public auction to the highest bidder, by D. M. Seaman, Esq., auctioneer, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on THURSDAY, the 22d day of January, 1874, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, the following described premises:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, together with the buildings and improvements thereon, situate, lying, and being in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New-York, bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of One Hundred and Sixteenth street, distant 175 feet easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the south-easterly line of the Third avenue with the north-easterly line of One Hundred and Sixteenth street; running thence north-easterly and parallel with Third avenue 100 feet 11 inches to the centre line of the block between One Hundred and Sixteenth street and One Hundred and Seventeenth street; thence south-easterly and parallel with One Hundred and Sixteenth street, 27 feet 8 inches; thence south-westerly and parallel with Third avenue and partly through the centre of a party-wall 100 feet 11 inches to the said north-easterly line of One Hundred and Sixteenth street, and thence north-westerly along said north-easterly line of One Hundred and Sixteenth street 27 feet 8 inches to the point or place of beginning.—Dated Dec. 30, 1873. LUTHER W. EMERSON, Referee.

MACNAB & HARDY, No. 149 Broadway.
Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 78 Nassau street.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

HOUSE AND LOT NO. 241 LEXINGTON AV., AT AUCTION.

Adrian H. Muller & Son will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, Jan. 13, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway:

LEXINGTON AV.—The four-story brown-stone-front house and lot situate on the easterly side of Lexington av., between 34th and 35th sts., and known as No. 241. House about 55 feet deep, and contains modern improvements. Lot 21 by 80 feet.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING.

SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.

Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

TO LEASE—STORES, BASEMENTS, AND SUB-basements of buildings Nos. 520 and 522 Broadway, either together or separate; size 25x100 each; will be put in fine order, and rented favorably to a responsible firm. JOHN F. DOYLE, No. 37 Wall st.

TO LET—FIRST FLOOR AND BASEMENT OF store No. 615 Broadway, just above Houston st. Apply to WILLIAM & JOHN O'BRIEN, No. 58 Wall st.

TO LET—NOS. 18 AND 20 VESEY ST., FIRST floor, basement, and sub-cellar, 50x100 feet, now occupied by M. A. Happock & Co. Apply to J. & J. W. MEEKS, No. 30 Vesey st., Room No. 6.

A FINE FIRST FLOOR TO LET WITH GOOD fixtures, No. 816 2d av.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET.—SMALL FURNISHED HOUSE, DESIRABLY located on Murray Hill. Rent, $2,500 per annum. Possession 1st of March. Apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

LARGE WATER FRONT WANTED ON THE Jersey shore. Address, giving lineal feet front, amount of land, location, price, &c., E. H., New-York Post Office Box No. 4,527.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—SHEPHERD KNAPP as Trustee, &c., plaintiff, against THE AVENUE C RAILROAD COMPANY and others, defendants.—Action to foreclose two mortgages.—Whereas, by an order of this Court, dated the 16th day of December, 1873, it was, among other things, ordered that this action be referred to the undersigned, as Referee, to ascertain and report the amount due for principal and interest upon the several bonds secured by two certain mortgages to the plaintiff, Shepherd Knapp, as Trustee, by the defendants, The Avenue C Railroad Company, the first of said mortgages bearing date the 1st day of May, 1869, and having been executed to secure an issue of bonds of said company bearing even date with said mortgage, amounting in the aggregate to the sum of five hundred thousand dollars, said bonds being for the sum of one thousand ($1,000) dollars each, and bearing interest at and after the rate of seven per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly, to wit, on the first days of May and November in each year; the second of said mortgages bearing date the 15th day of February, 1871, and having been executed to secure an issue of bonds of said company bearing even date with said last-mentioned mortgage, amounting in the aggregate to the sum of five hundred thousand dollars, said bonds being for the sum of one thousand ($1,000) dollars each, with interest at and after the rate of seven per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly, to wit, on the first days of August and February in each year. And, whereas, it was further ordered in said order that the undersigned, as Referee as aforesaid, ascertain and report the names of the holders of said bonds respectively, and the amount due to each for principal and interest thereon. Now, therefore, I, Alvin C. Bradley, Referee as aforesaid, do hereby notify and require all the holders of each and every of the before-mentioned bonds and coupons to appear before me, at my office, No. 173 Broadway, New-York City, on the 29th day of January, 1874, at 1 o'clock P. M., and produce the same.—Dated New-York, Jan. 8, 1874. ALVIN C. BRADLEY, Referee.

DEVLIN, MILLER & TRULL, Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 113 Broadway.

SUPREME COURT.—CITY AND COUNTY OF New-York.—BENJAMIN W. WALKER and THOMAS J. WADSON, plaintiffs, against JOHN W. ODDY, defendant.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. 53 Exchange place, New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of one hundred and eighty-five dollars, United States gold, with interest from the 5th day of June, 1873, besides the costs and disbursements of this action.—Dated Dec. 8, 1873.

THOMAS D. HALL, Plaintiffs' Attorney,
No. 53 Exchange place, New-York City.

The complaint in the above entitled action has been this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in said City.—Dated Dec. 22, 1873.

THOMAS D. HALL, Attorney for Plaintiffs.

d23-1aw6wTu

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-York.—LAUREANO F. AUJA plaintiff, against GUSTAV B. LICHTENBERG, defendant.—Summons.—For a money demand on contract. (Com. not served.) To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house, New-York City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No 7 Beekman street, New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of four thousand eight hundred dollars, with interest thereon from the 24th day of November, 1873, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, Nov. 25, 1873.

ARNOLD, ELLIOTT & WHITE,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

The complaint in this action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house, in said City, Dec. 22, 1873.—Dated New-York, Dec. 22, 1873.

ARNOLD, ELLIOTT & WHITE,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

d23-1aw6wTu*

SUPREME COURT.—COUNTY OF ROCKLAND, New-York.—SAMUEL W. CANFIELD against EDWARD KIRK, JR.—Summons for money. (Com. not ser.) To the above-named defendant: You are hereby required to answer the complaint of the plaintiff in this action, which was filed with the Clerk of the County of Rockland, on the 26th day of December, 1873, at New City, in said county, and to serve a copy of your answer on me, at my office, No. 51 Chambers street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof upon you, exclusive of the day of service; and if you fail to answer said complaint, the plaintiff will take judgment against you for five hundred dollars, with interest from August 1, 1873, and protest fees of one dollar and sixty-two cents, besides costs.—Dated Dec. 26, 1873.

SOLOMON F. HIGGINS,
Plaintiff's Attorney.

ja6-1aw6wTu

PUBLIC NOTICES.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

Notice is hereby given that application has been made to the Board of Health, and that permission has been granted by said board to remove all remains of persons now buried in the grounds or deposited in the vaults of the First Presbyterian Church, located between 1st and 2d sts. and between 1st and 2d avs. in the Seventeenth Ward of the City of New-York.

Permission has also been given to have said remains removed to such cemetery or cemeteries as may be designated by the School Trustee of the Seventeenth Ward.

If any of the relations or friends of the deceased persons, above referred to, desire to remove the remains, or desire to have the removal effected in any special manner (at their own cost) they are requested to notify the undersigned, within thirty days from the date of this advertisement.

Dated NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1874.

LAW. D. KIERNAN,
Clerk of the Board of Education,
Corner of Grand and Elm sts.

DRY GOODS.

SMITH'S PATTERN BAZAAR, NO. 914 Broadway, near 20th st.—FULL LINE of WINTER FASHIONS. New ATTRACTIONS. New REDINGOTES, Patterns, with CLOTH MODELS, now ready. Patterns fitted to the FORM, warranted perfect. Cutting and basting. BURDETTE SMITH, No. 914 Broadway, N. Y.

FINANCIAL.

THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

Nos. 261 and 263 Broadway.

Paid up and Unimpaired Capital,

$1,000,000,

divided among 418 stockholders, who are personally liable for all its obligations, to the amount of one million dollars in addition.

Pays FOUR PER CENT. interest per annum on deposits, subject to check at sight.

Pays FIVE PER CENT. interest per annum on special deposits remaining six months or longer.

Acts as trustee for estates.

D. R. MANGAM, President.
B. L. SOLOMON, First Vice President.
B. F. BANCROFT, Second Vice President.
JOHN C. CRUIKSHANK, Secretary.

ROBINSON, CHASE & CO., BANKERS,

NO. 18 BROAD ST., NEW-YORK,

Transact a general banking business in all its details, allowing interest upon deposits to BANKS, SAVINGS INSTITUTIONS, PRIVATE BANKERS, AND INDIVIDUALS.

Particular attention paid to the investment of ESTATE AND TRUST FUNDS, AND INFORMATION REGARDING THE SAME FURNISHED UPON APPLICATION.

Buy and sell upon commission GOLD, UNITED STATES STOCKS, and all securities dealt in at the N. Y. Stock Exchange.

First-class Municipal and Railroad loans negotiated.

EUGENE N. ROBINSON, THOMAS B. ATKINS,
GEORGE H. CHASE, WILLIAM T. MORRIS.

VERMILYE & CO. BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL BONDS ALWAYS ON HAND FOR INVESTMENT.

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

WASH'N R. VERMILYE, DONALD MACKAY,
JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE, LATHAM A. FISH.

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway Co.

SINKING FUND BONDS OF 1882.

Interest April and October.

We offer a limited amount at 87 1-2 flat. As interest is accrued from Oct. 1, the present cost of the bond is but 85¾, netting the investor over 9¼ per cent. per annum. $6,000,000 of the new second mortgage bonds are reserved by the Company to exchange for or pay this issue at its maturity.

ROBINSON, CHASE & CO.

BANKERS, NO. 18 BROAD ST.

WOOD & DAVIS, BANKERS,

No. 31 Pine St., New-York,

Receive the accounts of banks and bankers, merchants, and corporations.

execute orders for United States and municipal stocks, railroad bonds, and investment securities for estate and trust funds.

C. D. WOOD SAM'L D. DAVIS.

CONN. VALLEY R. R. FIRST MTGE.

7 PER CENT. BONDS

(free of taxes)

FOR SALE BY

ALLEN, STEPHENS & CO.,

Bankers, No. 25 Pine st.

ILLINOIS AND IOWA FARM MORTGAGES, PAYING TEN PER CENT.

Running from three to five years.

First lien on Improved Farms. Interest payable semi-annually at our office.

DAVIDSON & BEECHER,
NO. 26 BROAD ST., New-York.

GEO. W. KING & CO., BANKERS, NO. 74 BROADWAY,

Successors to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO.,

European traveler's Letters of Credit; Exchange on City Bank, London, and the principal cities of Europe.

NATIONAL PARK BANK OF NEW-YORK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1873.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS will take place at the Banking-house on TUESDAY, 13th day of January, 1874.

Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

JAMES L. WORTH, Cashier.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL ST.,

ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

INSURANCE SCRIP.

ATLANTIC MUTUAL MARINE INSURANCE SCRIP wanted by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine st.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,
No. 73 BROADWAY, CORNER OF RECTOR ST.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 7, 1874.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF TRUSTEES OF this company and Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year will be held at the office of the company, on TUESDAY, the 20th day of January, 1874, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

The transfer-books of the company will be closed on the evening of SATURDAY, the 17th of January, and reopened on WEDNESDAY, the 21st of January.

JAMES H. OGILVIE, Secretary.

PACIFIC BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1873.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank will be held at their banking-house on TUESDAY, the 13th day of January next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 o'clock P. M.

R. BUCK, Cashier.

NINTH NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 12, 1873.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF DIRECTORS OF this bank will be held at the banking-room, No. 407 Broadway, on TUESDAY, Jan. 13, 1874, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M.

H. H. NAZRO, Cashier.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK, NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATION, NEW-YORK, Dec. 13, 1873.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank will be held at the banking-room on TUESDAY, Jan. 13, 1874. Polls open from 12 to 1 o'clock P. M.

W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

THE MARKET NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1873.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank will be held at the banking-house on TUESDAY, Jan. 13, 1874, from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

A. GILBERT, Cashier.

THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 10, 1873.

ELECTION.—AN ELECTION OF DIRECTORS WILL be held at the office of this bank, on TUESDAY, Jan. 13, 1874, from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

E. WILLSON, Cashier.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE AMERICAN Metaline Company, and the Foreign Metaline Company will be held at the offices of Hilton, Campbell & Bell, No. 257 Broadway, New-York, on TUESDAY, Jan. 20, at 3 P. M.

JOSEPH BELL, Secretary.

WEST SIDE BANK,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1874.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF this bank will be held at the banking-room, corner 8th av. and 34th st., on TUESDAY, Jan. 13, between the hours of 10 and 11 A. M.

JOHN W. B. DOBLER.

NATIONAL BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 12, 1873.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF this bank will be held at the banking-house, No. 124 Bowery, on Tuesday, Jan. 13, 1874, from 1 to 2 P. M.

G. G. BRINCKERHOFF, Cashier.

BROADWAY INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 158 BROADWAY, Jan. 9, 1874.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF this Company will be held at their office on TUESDAY, Jan. 20, 1874, from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

BOWERY NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1874.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank will be held at the banking-house on TUESDAY, Jan. 20, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

R. HAMILTON, Cashier.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Fairchance Iron Company for the election of Directors will be held at the office of said company at Fairchance, Penn., on WEDNESDAY, the 14th day of January, 1874, at 1 o'clock P. M.

R. IRVIN, JR., Secretary.

THE HOLDERS OF AMERICAN EXPRESS Certificates, and those who have surrendered the same, are requested to advise with TAUSSIG, FISHER & CO., No. 32 Broad st.

FINANCIAL.

REAL ESTATE MORTGAGE BONDS, GUARANTEED BY THE Equitable Trust Company,

$1,000,000 CAPITAL!

These Real Estate Mortgage Bonds are commended to the attention of the most CONSERVATIVE INVESTORS.

First—They have the individual liability of the maker.

Second—Each bond is secured by a first mortgage of real estate of not less than double its value.

Third—The prompt payment of both principal and interest of every bond is guaranteed by this company.

The company guaranteeing these bonds receives no deposits, owes no money, and incurs no obligation of any character, except those arising from such guaranty, thereby keeping its whole capital of ONE MILLION DOLLARS unimpaired to meet at all times the prompt payment of both principal and interest of these bonds.

All mortgages securing these bonds are formally approved by the following Executive Board:

R. L. KENNEDY, ADRIAN ISELIN,
SAMUEL WILLETS, JAS. A. ROOSEVELT,
WM. REMSEN, EUGENE KELLY,
CHAS. BUTLER, JOHN D. MAXWELL,
HENRY P. HAVEN, GUSTAV H. KISSEL.

These securities bear seven per cent. interest, payable semi-annually, and are offered for sale at par and interest at the office of the Equitable Trust Company No. 76 Cedar st.

JONATHAN EDWARDS, President.

Geo. Opdyke & Co., BANKERS,

No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

ACCOUNTS OF BANKS, BANKERS, CORPORATIONS, FIRMS, AND INDIVIDUALS SOLICITED.

DEPOSITORS ENJOY THE SAME ADVANTAGES AS WITH INCORPORATED BANKS—FOUR PER CENT. ON DAILY BALANCES, CREDITED MONTHLY.

COLLECTIONS MADE AT LOWEST RATES.

INVESTMENT SECURITIES A SPECIALTY.

TURNER BROTHERS, BANKERS,

M. C. Turner, T. C. Turner, J. Turner, R. Turner, A. Turner, G. M. Turner, J. S. Decker.

No. 14 Nassau-st., New-York,

Transact a general Banking business, (checks pass through Bank Clearing-house,) allow interest on Balances, issue Certificates of Deposit, draw Sight Exchange and make Telegraphic Transfers, pay coupons for Municipal and other Corporations, and keep Books of Registry and Transfer. Orders executed at Gold and Stock Exchanges for cash only.

HATCH & FOOTE BANKERS,

No. 12 Wall st., New-York.

WE MAKE DEALINGS IN GOVERNMENT BONDS AND GOLD A SPECIALTY.

ORDERS EXECUTED IN STOCKS AND BONDS ON COMMISSION FOR CASH.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Co.

SECOND MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS, COUPON BONDS OF $1,000 EACH. REGISTERED BONDS OF $1,000 AND $5,000 EACH. INTEREST PAYABLE 1ST JUNE AND 1ST DECEMBER. PRINCIPAL DUE IN 1903. PRICE, 92½ AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

For sale on behalf of the company by

SCOTT, STRONG & CO.,

Bankers, No. 36 Broad st.

The nominal amount of bonds authorized to be issued under this mortgage is twenty-five millions. Of this amount SIX MILLIONS are reserved to extinguish or absorb the unsecured bonds known as the "New Sinking Fund 7s of 1882," and of the balance but ONE MILLION in amount are now offered for sale.

TO BANKS AND BANKERS.

The great number of frauds committed by raising the amounts of checks and other vouchers of value by removing the original writing and filling in larger sums, has suggested the necessity of some means of preventing such consequences.

THE NATIONAL SAFETY PAPER has been thoroughly tested by eminent chemists and experts, and pronounced A PERFECT SECURITY AGAINST FRAUDULENT ALTERATIONS.

For checks, drafts, notes, exchanges, certificates of deposit, letters of credit, bonds, legal documents, and all written evidences of value, this invention affords a protection that cannot be overestimated.

This paper is manufactured only by CAMPBELL, HALL & CO., Nos. 110 and 112 Nassau st., New-York, and for sale by all leading stationers.

HONE, NICHOLAS & CO., BANKERS AND BROKERS,

No. 43 Exchange place, New-York,

Execute orders at both Boards in Stocks, Bonds, and Gold; buy and sell commercial paper; railway loans negotiated, and Agency for out of town corporations solicited; money received on deposit at four per cent., subject to check at sight.

JOHN HONE, JR.,
H. S. NICHOLAS,
H. CHAUVITEAU.

JOHN MUNROE & CO., BANKERS, NO. 8 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT ON MUNROE & CO., PARIS, AND ON THE CONSOLIDATED BANK, LONDON.

OFFICE OF NEW-YORK, PROVIDENCE AND BOSTON RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 39 WILLIAM ST.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1874.

FOR SEVERAL YEARS PAST OUR BOARD have been anxious to abolish the distinction between the "Preferred" and "Common" Stock of this Company, as there were only two shares of Common Stock out, and it was no longer necessary that there should be two classes of Stock.

At the last meeting of the Stockholders held in Providence on the 30th of September, 1873, the following resolution was passed for the purpose of accomplishing this end, viz.:

Resolved, That the Board of Directors be and they are hereby authorized to abolish the distinction between Common and Preferred Stock, and to cause the whole to be held as Common Stock in such manner as they may see fit.

And the Board in accordance with the above resolution, have caused a new form of certificate to be prepared, and at their last meeting, held Dec. 30, 1873, passed the following resolution, viz.:

On motion, *Resolved,* That the Board will adopt the certificate presented by the Treasurer for use of the Company after the 10th January proximo, and that a circular be issued and sent to each shareholder, requesting them to send in the certificates now held by them and to receive in lieu thereof the new form.

In accordance with the above, we beg to request you to send at your earliest convenience after 10th January, to Messrs. M. MORGAN'S SONS, Financial Agents, the certificates which you now hold, for exchange into certificates of the new form.

SAMUEL D. BABCOCK, President.
HENRY MORGAN, Treasurer.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS WANTED By E. S. BAILEY, No. 65 Wall st.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 12, 1873.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank and inspectors of election for the ensuing year, will be held at their banking-house TUESDAY, the 13th day of January, 1874. The polls will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

ANTHONY LANE, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 15, 1873.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this bank, for the election of eleven Directors to serve the ensuing year, will be held at the banking-house, TUESDAY, Jan. 13, 1874. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. By order of the Board.

C. V. BANTA, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1873.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company, and for Inspectors, will be held at the Company's Office, No. 71 Wall st., on TUESDAY, the 13th January, 1874, commencing at 12 o'clock, and closing at 1 o'clock P. M.

A. J. CLINTON, Secretary.

THE UNDERSIGNED BEGS TO INFORM his numerous friends that he has reopened his Brokerage Business.

MERCANTILE PAPER A SPECIALTY, at No. 26 Pine st., (temporary office.)

M. PUTZEL.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
CONTROLLER'S OFFICE, Jan. 2, 1874.

INTEREST ON CITY STOCKS.—THE INTEREST on the bonds and stocks of the City of New-York, due Feb. 1, 1874, will be paid on that day by the Chamberlain of the City, at his office in the New Court-house. The transfer-books will be closed from Jan. 7 to Feb. 1, 1874.

ANDREW H. GREEN, Controller.

THE CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 11, 1873.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank will be held at the banking-house on TUESDAY, Jan. 13, 1874. Polls will be open from 12 o'clock M., to 1 o'clock P. M.

C. F. COLES, Cashier.

NATIONAL BROADWAY BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1873.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank, and for inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at the banking-house on TUESDAY, the 13th day of January proximo, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

THE SECOND NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, 5TH AV., CORNER 23D ST.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1874.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF DIRECTORS OF this bank will be held at the bank, on TUESDAY, Jan. 13, 1874. Polls open from 9 to 10 A. M.

O. D. ROBERTS, Cashier.

GROCERS' BANK,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1874.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank will be held at the banking-house, on TUESDAY, Jan. 13, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

B. E. WATSON, Cashier.

FINANCIAL.

Allen, Stephens & Co.

BANKERS, (Domestic,)

No. 25 Pine st., New-York.

DO NO STOCK BUSINESS.

For Sale.

Strictly First Class

7, 8, AND 10 PER CENT.

CITY AND COUNTY BONDS.

RAILROAD BONDS.

CITY RAILROAD STOCKS.

And other choice Stocks and Bonds, paying 10 to 20 per cent., at low rates, by

Albert H. Nicolay & Co.,
No. 43 Pine st., New-York.

N. B.—Investment securities our specialty 22 years.

OFFICE OF RELIEF FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 149 BROADWAY.

The annual elections for Directors of this Company will be held at the office of the Company on TUESDAY, the 13th inst., between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock noon.

W. E. CRARY, Secretary.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE ELEVENTH WARD BANK, on SATURDAY, the 27th day of December, 1873.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$586,772 95
Overdrafts		418 29
Due from banks		16,116 86
Real estate, bank building		40,494 25
Other real estate		16,431 53
Cash items, viz.: Fractional currency for redemption	$12,250 00	
Sundries	7,482 46—	19,732 46
Bills of solvent banks and United States legal-tender notes		45,434 19
Loss and expense account		6,398 78
Taxes paid		4,677 63
Exchanges for Clearing-house		49,032 18
New-York State Bonds		5,000 00
New-Jersey State Bonds		9,000 00
Total		$799,509 12

LIABILITIES.

Capital	$200,000 00
Profits	29,156 83
Due depositors on demand	570,282 29
Dividend unpaid	70 00
Total	$799,509 12

STATE OF NEW-YORK, COUNTY OF NEW-YORK, ss.—JOHN ENGLIS, President, and CHAS. E. BROWN, Cashier of the Eleventh Ward Bank, a banking association located and doing business at No. 147 Avenue D, in said County, being duly and severally sworn, each for himself saith, that the foregoing is in all respects a true statement of the condition of the said bank, before the transaction of any business on the morning of Saturday, the 27th day of December, 1873, in respect to each and every of the items and particulars above specified, according to the best of his knowledge and belief; and that the business of the said bank has been and is transacted at the location aforesaid.

JOHN ENGLIS, President.
CHAS. E. BROWN, Cashier.

Severally subscribed and sworn by both deponents, the 12th day of January, 1874.

WM. W. LYON,
Notary Public, New-York County.

DRY GOODS BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1873.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank will be held at the banking-rooms, No. 347 Broadway, on TUESDAY, Jan. 13, 1874, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

CHARLES E. BOGERT, Cashier.

MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTgage, for three years, on any amount from $2,000 to $30,000 on private dwellings or first-class store property in this City. Principals only apply to LEWIS M. NORWOOD, No. 9 Murray st.

DIVIDENDS.

THIRTIETH DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE

COLUMBIA

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

NO. 161 BROADWAY.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a semi-annual Dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT. on the capital stock, payable on the 15th inst.

JNO. B. ARTHUR, Secretary.

44TH DIVIDEND

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE CO.,

OFFICE, NO. 156 BROADWAY.

A Semi-annual Dividend of SEVEN (7) PER CENT. has been declared, payable on demand.

JOHN BARRY, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1874.

LORILLARD INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 152 Broadway.

CASH CAPITAL	$300,000
CASH ASSETS, Jan. 1, 1874	422,180

NO UNPAID LOSSES.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable on demand.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1874.

CARLISLE NORWOOD, President.
ZOPHAR MILLS, Vice President.
JOHN C. MILLS, Secretary.

THIRTY-EIGHTH DIVIDEND.

STUYVESANT FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 122 BOWERY and NO. 200 BROADWAY.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1874.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of SEVEN PER CENT., payable on demand at the office No. 122 Bowery.

GEO. B. RHOADS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE GLOBE FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 176 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1874.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared the usual Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., and also an Extra Dividend of Two and One-half (2½) per Cent., both payable on demand.

ALFRED A. REEVES, Secretary.

HOPE INSURANCE COMPANY,

OFFICE NO. 214 BROADWAY.

A Dividend of Five per Cent. is payable on and after Jan. 12, 1874.

LOUIS P. BAYARD, Secretary.

STRAITSVILLE CANNEL COAL COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.—The coupons of this company due Jan. 15 will be paid on and after that date, at the Murray Hill Bank, New-York.

JOS. A. HULEN, Secretary.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY,
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 17, 1873.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The transfer-books of this Company will be closed on the 31st inst., and reopen on Tuesday, Jan. 13, 1874.

A Dividend of Five per Cent. has been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock, clear of all taxes, payable in cash, on and after the 26th of January next, to the holders thereof as they stand registered on the books of the Company, at the close of business on the 31st of December. All payable at this office.

Blank orders for dividend can be obtained at this office.

S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

TO HOLDERS OF OHIO STATE STOCKS.—Notice is hereby given that the interest due on the 1st day of January, 1874, on the Funded Debt of the State of Ohio will be paid at the AMERICAN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK from the 1st to the 16th prox., and thereafter at our office in this city.

The transfer books will be closed on the 15th inst., and remain closed until the 16th prox.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Dec. 13, 1873.

JAMES WILLIAMS, Auditor of State,
A. T. WIKOFF, Secretary of State,
F. B. POND, Attorney General,
Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of State of Ohio.

ROME, WATERTOWN AND OGDENSBURG RAILROAD,
PRESIDENT'S OFFICE, No. 52 WALL ST.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 17, 1873.

THIS COMPANY WILL PAY A SEMI-ANNUAL Dividend of Three and a Half per Cent., on and after the 15th January next, to stockholders of record, on the 27th inst., from which date to day of payment the transfer-books will be closed. Dividends on stock registered in New-York will be paid at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company for sixty days.

MARCELLUS MASSEY, President.

KNICKERBOCKER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, (Established 1787,)
OFFICE, No. 64 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1874.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTors, held this day, the usual Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent. was declared; also, an Extra Dividend of Five per Cent., both payable on and after Jan. 15, 1874.

The transfer-books will be closed from this date until the 15th inst.

JOSEPH L. TOWNSEND, Secretary.

ATLANTIC INSURANCE COMPANY.

Offices No. 160 ATLANTIC ST., BROOKLYN. No. 178 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

BROOKLYN, Jan. 9, 1874.

The Directors of this company have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., payable on demand.

W. D. CORNELL, Secretary.

LONG ISLAND INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 120 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1874.

A DIVIDEND OF SEVEN PER CENT. is now payable.

WM. W. HENSHAW, Secretary.

NATIONAL BROADWAY BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1873.

FORTY-EIGHTH DIVIDEND.

A semi-annual dividend of Three Dollars per share will be paid on and after the 2d of January ensuing.

J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Fairchance Iron Company for the election of Directors will be held at the office of said company at Fairchance, Penn., on WEDNESDAY, the 14th day of January, 1874, at 1 o'clock P. M.

R. IRVIN, JR., Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.

OFFICE

REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE CO.,

No. 153 Broadway.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1874.

At a meeting of the Board of Trustees, held this day, a semi-annual Dividend of SIX PER CENT. on the capital stock was declared, payable on TUESDAY, Jan. 6.

ALSO,

A SCRIP DIVIDEND OF FIFTY PER CENT., on the earned premiums of 1873, on participating policies, was declared, for which certificates will be issued on and after March 2, 1874.

D. F. CURRY, Secretary.

FORTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.

HANOVER Fire Insurance Company.

A Semi-Annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. is payable on and after Jan. 1.

I. REMSEN LANE, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1874.

OFFICE OF HOFFMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 130 BROADWAY.

M. F. HODGES, President.
SAMUEL M. CRAFT, Vice President.
OLIVER A. DRAKE, Secretary.

CAPITAL	$200,000
SURPLUS	132,101
TOTAL ASSETS	$332,101

NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1874.

A Dividend of Five per Cent. is this day declared payable on demand.

OLIVER A. DRAKE, Secretary.

40TH DIVIDEND.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1874.

The MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY has this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of TEN (10) PER CENT., payable on demand at their office, No. 48 Wall st.

JOHN M. TOMPKINS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF WEST WISCONSIN RAILWAY COMPANY,
No. 74 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK CITY,
Dec. 24, 1873.

THE JANUARY COUPONS OF THE WEST Wisconsin Railway Company will be paid in gold on and after the 1st of January next at this office; for the convenience of holders of coupons in Boston and vicinity, at Messrs. Tower, Giddings & Co., of that city; in Baltimore, at Farmers' and Merchants' Bank, and in Europe at London and County Bank, London, England.

F. E. TROWBRIDGE, Treasurer.

THIRTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF RELIEF FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 149 BROADWAY.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 7, 1874.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY DECLARED A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. PAYABLE ON DEMAND.

JAN. 8, 1874. W. E. CRARY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 166 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1874.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on and after Jan. 5, 1874.

C. W. PARMELEE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK EQUITABLE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 58 WALL ST.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 7, 1874.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Ten per Cent., payable on and after the 10th inst.

JOHN MILLER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CONSOLIDATION COAL COMPANY OF MARYLAND, No. 71 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1873.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS COMpany have this day declared a dividend of Four per Cent. on the capital stock, payable on and after Jan. 20, 1874.

The tranfer-books will be closed after the 10th, until the 21st of January.

H. C. HICKS, Treasurer.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK, 42D ST. AND 8TH AV.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1873.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—AN INTEREST DIVIDEND at the rate of SIX Per Cent. per annum will be paid to depositors entitled thereto, on and after Jan. 20, 1874.

JAMES F. CHAMBERLAIN, President.

OFFICE OF THE MERCHANTS' INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 149 Broadway, corner Liberty st.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1874.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF SEVEN PER CENT. is payable on demand.

J. L. DOUGLASS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE FIREMEN'S FUND INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 167 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1874.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable on demand.

W. R. WADSWORTH, Secretary.

FARMERS' BANK OF KENTUCKY — DIVIDEND.—The Farmers' Bank of Kentucky has declared a semi-annual dividend of (4) FOUR PER CENT., free from Government tax, payable to the New-York stockholders, at the Bank of America, on demand.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1874.

BANK OF KENTUCKY — DIVIDEND. — THE Bank of Kentucky has declared a semi-annual dividend of (5) FIVE PER CENT., free from Government tax, payable to the New-York stockholders, on demand, at the Bank of America.

SAVINGS BANKS.

CHARTERED BY THE UNITED STATES.

THE FREEDMAN'S SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY, A NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK,
No. 185 Bleecker st., New-York.

INTEREST commences first of each month, or at date of deposit, if desired.

SIX PER CENT. compound interest certificates issued.

Interest paid by check if desired, to depositors residing out of the City.

Especial advantages afforded to Executors, Guardians, Trustees, and others having in charge Trust Funds.

The following persons are among the

TRUSTEES:

Washington, D. C.

Hon. FRED. DOUGLASS.
L. R. TUTTLE, Assistant Treasurer of United States.
R. B. FRENCH, Second Auditor, United States Treasury.
J. H. ELA, Fifth Auditor, United States Treasury.
ZALMON RICHARDS, Auditor District of Columbia.
Hon. WM. CLAFLIN, Ex-Governor of Massachusetts.

BANK HOURS—Daily from 9 A. M. to 4 M., and on MONDAY and SATURDAY NIGHTS, from 5 to 8 P. M.

J. W. ALVORD, President.
G. W. STICKNEY, Actuary.
A. M. SPERRY, General Inspector.

SAM L. HARRIS, Manager.
JOHN J. ZUILLE, Cashier.

☞ *Send for circular.*

N. B.—The usual semi-annual dividend, at the rate of 6 per Cent. per annum, on all sums entitled thereto, will be payable on and after Jan. 22, and if not withdrawn will be compounded.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

1874—JANUARY INTEREST.

The twenty-seventh semi-annual interest, at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum on all sums of $5 and upward, which have been on deposit for one or more months next previous to Jan. 1, will be credited and paid on and after Wednesday, Jan. 21.

All interest not called for will remain as principal, and draw interest accordingly, and will be entered on the depositors' books any time when presented after the 21st of January.

The bank is open every day for the reception and payment of money from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Mondays and Saturdays from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M.

Deposits made on or before Jan. 20 will draw interest from the 1st of January.

Bank-books in German, French, and English.

Bank No. 58 Bowery, south-west corner of Canal st.

E. A. QUINTARD, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK,

NOS. 1 AND 3 3D AV.,

Opposite Cooper Institute.

INTEREST at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on all sums entitled thereto will be paid to depositors on and after Jan. 21, or, if not withdrawn, will be added to the account, and will draw interest from Jan. 1.

DEPOSITS made now draw interest from Jan. 1.

By order of Board of Trustees.

ISAAC T. SMITH, President.
PHILIP W. ENGS, A. F. OCKERSHAUSEN, Vice Presidents.
T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION

NO. 96 WARREN ST., NEW-YORK.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums.

DEPOSITS made now draw interest from Jan. 1.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

Broadway Savings Institution.

No. 237 BROADWAY, entrance on Park place.

Interest on deposits entitled thereto, for the six months ending Dec. 31, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. PER ANNUM, on all sums of $5 and upward, will be paid on and after Monday, Jan. 19, 1874.

FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
WADE B. WORRALL, Sec. PETER CUMMING, Actuary.

CLAIRMONT SAVINGS BANK,

Corner Park place and Greenwich st.

Deposits from 10 cents to $10,000 received. The Trustees have declared a dividend at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum on all sums entitled thereto, payable Jan. 19, 1874.

Money deposited on or before that date will draw interest from Jan. 1.

DAVID E. SWAN, Secretary. S. BROADWELL, President.

PEOPLE'S SAVINGS BANK,
3D AV., CORNER 23D ST.

THE USUAL SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on all sums entitled thereto, on the first day of January, 1874, will be paid on and after Jan. 20.

All money deposited on or before Jan. 20, will draw interest from Jan. 1.

FREDERICK OLMSTEAD, President.
CHARLES T. RODGERS, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
No. 283 BOWERY, NEAR HOUSTON ST.

INTEREST NOTICE.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIdend of Six per Cent. per annum, has been declared and will be credited depositors, Jan. 1, 1874, on all sums entitled thereto, for the six months and three months ending Dec. 31, payable on and after Jan. 19. Interest not withdrawn will be entitled to interest as a deposit. Money deposited now will draw interest from Jan. 1.

A. T. CONKLIN, President.
HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

GERMAN UP-TOWN SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 906 and 908 3d av., corner 55th st.

MONEY DEPOSITED until Jan. 20 will draw interest from the 1ST OF JANUARY, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. PER ANNUM on all sums from $1 to $5,000.

Bank opens daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and SATURDAYS also, from 6 to 8 in the evening.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH AV., CORner 14th st.—Six per Cent. interest, commencing the first of each month. Money deposited on or before Jan. 20, will draw interest from Jan. 1.

Assets, $3,045,188 65. Surplus, $281,919 14.

RICHARD H. BULL, President.
C. W. BRINCKERHOFF, Secretary.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

MRS. SOMERVILLE'S PERSONAL RECOLLECTIONS.

"The short interval between the appearance of the two volumes (John Stuart Mill's Autobiography and Mrs. Somerville's Recollections) inevitably forces a comparison of one with the other, and the sense of relief with which every reader must turn from the record of the barren, cheerless life of the defiant infidel philosopher to the story of the hopeful and inspiring career of this humble Christian woman of science, dispenses with the necessity of argument, and carries with it its own moral."

The above extract is from a three-column review in the New-York *Times*, of

MRS. SOMERVILLE'S PERSONAL RECOLLECTIONS.

The New-York *Evening Post*, in a two-column review, calls it "one of the notable publications of the season. It is a remarkable story of a remarkable woman."

The Boston *Daily Advertiser*, in a lengthy review, says: "There never was a more charming record of a beautiful life. * * Every page of the book is of value. To quote all the good things in it would be to reprint the book."

The New-York *Tribune* says: "It is a book to warm the heart of the coldest critic; so pure is it, so delicate, so frank, and yet so reserved. To know such a character as Mrs. Somerville's, even so imperfectly as it can be set forth in print, is worth many sermons; and all the speeches at all the women's rights conventions of a year have not so much to say to the hard commonsense of the world in favor of larger opportunities for women, as the story of this life, so rich in persevering and successful endeavors."

With portrait, one handsome crown 8vo volume.

Price $2 50.

Sold by all book-sellers. Mailed post-paid by the publishers.

ROBERTS BROTHERS,
BOSTON.

NOW READY,

THE ANCIENT CITY;

A STUDY OF THE RELIGION, LAWS, AND INSTITUTIONS OF GREECE AND ROME.

By FUSTEL DE COULANGES.

Translated from the latest French Edition

By WILLARD SMALL.

Cloth, crown 8vo, 529 pp. $2 50.

This is the only translation into English of *La City Antique,* a work which was crowned, on its first appearance, by the French Academy, and which, in no very long time, has passed through four editions in France.

All teachers of the Greek and Latin languages, all who read the ancient Greek and Roman writers, either in the original or in translation, and all who desire to understand the essential and fundamental difference between ancient and modern history, will find this book of the greatest interest.

*** For sale by all book-sellers. Sent, postpaid, on receipt of price.

LEE & SHEPARD, Publishers, Boston.
LEE, SHEPARD & DILLINGHAM, New-York.

$1 50—THE NURSERY.

A Monthly Magazine for Youngest Readers. Superbly Illustrated. ☞ Send stamp for a sample number. *Now is the time to subscribe.* JOHN L. SHOREY, No. 36 Bromfield st., Boston.

"ALL WELL."—THOSE WHO READ THE SCIENCE OF HEALTH, $2 a year; PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL, $3. Both only $4 50. Address S. R. WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, New-York.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,

NO. 40 WASHINGTON SQUARE.

Dr. GEO. W. CLARKE, Principal, prepares pupils of all ages for business or college.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,

NO. 252 MADISON AV., (38th st.)

School hours, 9:30 A. M. to 2:30 P. M.

Departments—Primary, Junior, and Senior English, Junior and Senior Classical, Modern Languages, and Drawing.

Twentieth annual circular sent on application.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE FOR BOYS AND YOUNG GENTLEMEN, NOS. 126 AND 128 EAST 24TH ST. BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.

PROF. ELIE CHARLIER.

GROVE HALL, NEW-HAVEN, CONN. SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.

Established 1820.

Winter recess ends Jan. 6.

For circulars address

E. A. KINGSLEY, M. A., Principal.

DOLBEAR'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE removed to No. 1,193 Broadway, corner 28th st. Book-keeping, Writing, Arithmetic, &c., taught practically. Apply for particulars day or evening.

FOR BOYS,

MANSION SQUARE INSTITUTE, POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y. Second half year begins Feb. 1. First-class school. Terms reasonable. For catalogue address H. S. JEWETT, A. M., Principal.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE, For making boys intelligent, healthy, Christian MEN. BENJAMIN MASON, Box No. 654, Yonkers, N. Y.

IRVING'S SCHOOL OF ART.

Drawing, water-color, and oil painting. N. Y. Society Library, 67 University place, bet. 12th and 13th sts.

NO. 62 BOWERY, UP-TOWN COLLEGE, NO. 1,282 Broadway.—Young men qualified as bookkeepers and accountants. Foreigners taught English. Backward ladies and boys rapidly advanced. Gov. Sprague writes: "I cheerfully recommend Col. Paine as a skillful teacher."

THE WIFE OF A PHYSICIAN IN A HEALTHY city of New-England, without children, experienced in teaching, will receive into her family two young persons to care for and educate. Reference, Secretary Continental Insurance Company, No. 102 Broadway, New-York.

PREPARATORY SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL for the schools of Science, Technology, Mines, Architecture, &c. ALFRED COLIN, late Engineer Corps United States Navy and Professor at Naval Academy, No. 1,267 Broadway, near 32d st.

MESDEMOISELLES CHARBONNIER'S French Protestant Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 36 East 35th st., (formerly No. 42 avenue du Roule, Neuilly, Paris.) Second term begins Feb. 1.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY,—CARMEL, N. Y. —The Spring session opens Feb. 18. Safe and pleasant home. Superior advantages in Science, Language, Painting, and Music. GEO. C. SMITH, A. M.

ADRIAN INSTITUTE—SEMINARY FOR YOUNG ladies, Iselin, (Uniontown Station,) N. J. Term commences Sept. 24, ends June 20. For circular, address Mrs. L. H. MATHEWS & Mrs. M. E. BABBLER, as above.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, ON HUDSON.—Superior advantages for boys; studies resumed Wednesday, Jan. 7. For circulars address ARMAGNAC & ROWE, Principals.

JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE, Tarrytown, N. Y. Established 1857. Address Rev. F. J. JACKSON, M. A., Principal.

NEWBURG INSTITUTE, NEWBURG, N. Y.—A family school for boys. For circulars, address HENRY W. SIGLAR.

PIANO, FRENCH, GERMAN, SPANISH rapidly taught by a lady of experience; terms moderate. Address G. P., No. 56 South 5th av.

LATIN, GREEK, GERMAN, FRENCH, ENGlish to Germans; preparation for colleges; terms easy; No. 135 West 26th st. Dr. GEO. ERDMANN.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL, WHITE Plains, New-York. O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D., Principal.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES Bridgeport, Conn. Address Miss EMILY NELSON.

$250 PER YEAR.—HEMPSTEAD INSTITUTE Long Island. E. HINDS, A. M.

WEST-SIDE BUSINESS COLLEGE, 23D ST. corner 6th av. Day and evening. Please call.

TEACHERS.

A YOUNG LADY SOLICITS AN ENGAGEMENT as resident governess, or would bring piano, and with the use of it, give lessons for board; best references as to character and ability. Address MUSIC TEACHER, No. 329 West 21st st.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line will henceforth take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing the meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42 latitude, or nothing to the north of 42.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM BOSTON.
Calabria, Wed'day, Jan. 7	Olympus, Saturday, Jan. 17
Algeria, Wed'day, Jan. 14	Marathon, Sat'day, Jan. 24
*Russia, Wedn'day, Jan. 21	Parthia, Saturday, Jan. 31
Java, Wednesday, Jan. 28	Atlas, Saturday, Feb. 7
Abyssinia, Wed'y, Feb. 4	Hecla, Saturday, Feb. 14

And every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from New-York. Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers. Cabin, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Tickets to Paris, $15, gold, additional. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage, $30, currency. Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates. Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp, and other ports in the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports. For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's office, No. 4 Bowling-green. For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

WHITE STAR LINE,

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

REPUBLIC........SATURDAY, Jan. 17, at 3 P. M.
ADRIATIC........SATURDAY, Jan. 24, at 10 A. M.
CELTIC........SATURDAY, Jan. 31, at 3 P. M.
BALTIC........SATURDAY, Feb. 7, 9 P. M.

From White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City.

Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED, AND COMFORT.

Saloon, State-rooms, Smoking-room and Bath-rooms in MIDSHIP section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

Rates—Saloon, $80, gold; return tickets, $140, gold; steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $32, currency.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, to Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.

R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF BROOKLYN........Saturday, Jan. 17, 2 P. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS........Saturday, Jan. 24, 10 A. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL........Saturday, Jan. 31, 2 P. M.
CITY OF CHESTER........Saturday, Feb. 7, 9 A. M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK........Saturday, Feb. 14, 2 P. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP........Saturday, Feb. 21, 9 A. M.

and each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

CABIN, $70, $80, and $90, gold, according to accommodation. Round trip tickets at low rates.

STEERAGE, to Liverpool, Queenstown, Glasgow, Londonderry, London, Bristol or Cardiff, $30. Prepaid certificates, $32, currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, and Paris, at reduced rates.

Drafts issued at lowest rates.

For Cabin Passage and general business apply at the Company's office, No. 15 Broadway.

For Steerage Passage, at No. 33 Broadway, or Pier No. 45 North River. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

Or to
O'DONNELL & FAULK, No. 402 Chestnut st., Philadelphia.
H. S. CREAGH, No. 102 State st., Boston.
F. C. BROWN, No. 32 South Clark st., corner Lake st., Chicago.
WM. INMAN, Liverpool, and No. 9 Rue Scribe, Paris.

NATIONAL LINE.

NOTICE.—This Company takes the risk of insurance (up to $500,000 in gold) on each of its steamers, thus giving passengers the best possible guarantee for safety and avoidance of danger at sea.

The most southerly route has always been adopted by this company to avoid ice and headlands.

From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.

TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Canada, Tues., Jan. 13, 12 M.	Greece, Sat., Jan. 24, 10 A. M.
Egypt, Sat., Jan. 17, 3 P. M.	Italy...Sat., Jan. 31, 3 P. M.

FORTNIGHTLY TO LONDON DIRECT.

DENMARK, SUMNER.

Cabin passage, $70 and $80, currency. Steerage, $30, currency. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

PEREIRE........DAURE....Saturday, Jan. 24
AMERIQUE........ROUSSAN....Saturday, Feb. 7
EUROPE........LEMARIE....Saturday, Feb. 21

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine) TO BREST OR HAVRE.

First cabin........$125 | Second cabin........$75

Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

American travelers going to, or returning from, the Continent of Europe, by taking this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense. GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP LINE.

GREAT REDUCTION IN RATES OF FREIGHT AND PASSAGE.

The magnificent steam-ships of this line will leave Pier No. 42 North River, New-York, for Aspinwall, at 12 o'clock noon, as follows:

Jan. 17—CITY OF PANAMA, (new,) Capt. ——, for freight only.
Jan. 28—ACAPULCO, Capt. GRAY, for passengers and freight.
Feb. 7—RISING STAR, Capt. JONES, for freight only.
Feb. 11—COLON, Capt. W. HUDSON, for passengers and freight.

Connecting at Panama with the large and splendid steam-ships of this Line for San Francisco, and also connecting at the Isthmus with steamers for Central American and South Pacific ports.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

New-York to San Francisco, cabin, $100, or $110, currency, according to location.

New-York to San Francisco, steerage, $50, currency.

Steamers of this line for Japan and China leave San Francisco on the 1st of every month.

For freight and passage, or other information, apply at the Company's office, Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal st., New-York. H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.

RUFUS HATCH, Vice President and Managing Director.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These elegant new Clyde-built steamers will sail from Pier No. 36 North River, as follows:

STATE OF VIRGINIA—Saturday, Jan. 24,
STATE OF GEORGIA—Saturday, Feb. 7,

And every alternate Saturday thereafter, taking passengers at through rates to all parts of Great Britain and Ireland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Germany.

Drafts for £1 and upward.

For freight or passage apply to
AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, No. 72 Broadway.

Steerage passage office, No. 45 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL, (VIA QUEENSTOWN,)

CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY TUESDAY, as follows:

NEVADA, Capt. FORSYTH........Jan. 13, 1:30 P. M.
WYOMING, Capt. GUARD........Jan. 20, 7:15 P. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. PRICE........Jan. 27, 1:30 A. M.
IDAHO, Capt. MOORE........Feb. 3, 7 A. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. BEDDOE........Feb. 10, 1:30 P. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. FREEMAN........Jan. 17,

Cabin passage, $80, gold.

Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall st.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO HAYTI, VENEZUELA, CURACOA, MARACAIBO, JAMAICA, AND COLOMBIA.

First-class full-powered English-built iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 12 North River.

For HAYTI, CURACOA, VENEZUELA, and PORTO RICO.
CLARIBEL........Jan. 30.
CORINTH........Feb. 20.

For JAMAICA AND COLOMBIA.
ETNA........Jan. 13.
ATLAS........Jan. 30.

First-class passenger accommodation.

PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents, Nos. 56 Wall and 59 Pine sts.

ANCHOR LINE.

Steamers sail from Pier No. 20 North River, foot of Dey st., every WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

Passengers booked at lowest rates to and from Glasgow, Liverpool, Londonderry, London, Belfast, Paris, Hamburg, Bremen, &c. Company's office, No. 7 Bowling-green, New-York. HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships will sail every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, (foot of Cedar st.,) for Havana direct, as follows:

Steam-ship CRESCENT CITY, CURTIS, Jan. 13.
Steam-ship WILMINGTON, HOLMES, Jan. 20.
Steam-ship MORRO CASTLE, MORTON, Jan. 27.

For freight or passage (having magnificent accommodations) apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling-green.

D. McKELLAR, Agent in Havana.
March 31, 1873.

FOR HAVANA.

NASSAU, PROGRESO, AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, Leaving Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M.

CITY OF MERIDA, (Havana via Nassau)........Jan. 15
CUBA, (Havana direct)........Jan. 17
CITY OF HAVANA, (Havana direct)........Jan. 22
CITY OF NEW-YORK, (Havana direct)........Jan. 29
CITY OF MEXICO, (Havana and Mexico)........Jan. 31

For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

STEAM-SHIP CITY OF MERIDA
Will leave Pier No. 3 North River, Jan. 15, at 3 P. M.
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Gardens, Paris.

SHIPPING.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA, AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIPS

VIRGO, Capt. BULKLEY, TUESDAY, Jan. 13, from Pier No. 16 East River at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, No. 62 South st.

GENERAL BARNES, Capt. CHEESEMAN, THURSDAY, Jan. 15, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Jan. 17, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

MONTGOMERY, Capt. FAIRCLOTH, SATURDAY, Jan. 17, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading, in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight Line.

GEORGE YONGE, Agent Great Southern Freight Line, No. 409 Broadway.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE,

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

SAILING TUESDAY, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY from Pier No. 29 North River.

JAMES ADGER, Capt. T. J. LOCKWOOD, Tuesday, Jan. 13.
GEORGIA, Capt. S. CROWELL, Thursday, Jan. 15.
CHAMPION, Capt. R. W. LOCKWOOD, Saturday, Jan. 17

Superior accommodations for passengers.

☞ Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Goods forwarded free of commission.

Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of
JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents, No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,)
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling-green.

Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South and South-west, and further information can be obtained at the office of BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent Great Southern Freight Line, No. 317 Broadway.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Regular mail steamers SAILING 23D OF EVERY MONTH, making close connections at RIO DE JANEIRO with the English and French Mail Steam-ships for MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AYRES.

The splendid steam-ship MERRIMACK, Capt. W. WEIR, will sail from PIER NO. 43 NORTH RIVER, on FRIDAY, Jan. 23, at 3 P. M., calling at ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, and RIO DE JANEIRO, going and returning.

First cabin passage to St. Thomas, $100; to Para, $150; to Pernambuco, $200; to Bahia, $210, and to Rio de Janeiro, $225, gold. Steerage half price. EXCURSION TICKETS, good for six months, at three quarters of above rates.

Freights greatly reduced.

Apply to WM. R. GARRISON, No. 5 Bowling-green.

SAMANA BAY COMPANY.

For Puerta Plata, Samana, and San Domingo City the United States Mail steam-ship TYBEE, Capt. E. A. DELANOY, will leave Pier No. 3 North River on SATURDAY, Jan. 17, at 3 P. M. Bills of Exchange on Puerta Plata, Samana, and San Domingo City, in sums to suit purchasers, for sale. For freight or passage, apply to SPOFFORD BROTHERS & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 86 SOUTH ST.

Drafts available in all parts of England and Ireland, and passage tickets by steam-ship or sailing packet, issued at lowest rates.

STATIONERY.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, NO. 93 Fulton st., near William—Parties requiring Blank-books are requested to call and examine our stock.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE GREAT TRUNK LINE AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York, from foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman palace cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, at 8:40 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 8:40, 9:30, A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5, 6, 10, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

For Trenton at 7:20 A. M., 2, 3, 10, and 6:10 P. M. Sunday 6:10 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7:20, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20, 6:10, and 8:10 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7:20, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20, 6:10, and 8:10 P. M.

For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7:20, 8, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20 and 6:10 P. M.

For Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, and South Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:10, and 6 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 7:20 and 8 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4:30, 5:20, 6:10, 7, P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 6:10 P. M.

For East Millstone, 8 A. M., 12 noon, and 4:30 P. M.

For Lambertville and Flemington, 9:30 A. M. and 3 P. M.

For Phillipsburg and Belvidere, 3 and 4 P. M.

Accommodation for Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7:20 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 3:10, 4, and 6:10 P. M.

For Freehold, 7:20 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M.

For Farmingdale and Squan, 7:20 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Pemberton and Camden, 6 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.

Trains arrive as follows: From Pittsburg, 6:50 A. M., 12:35 and 7:35 P. M., daily; 11:55 A. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:05 A. M., 5:15 and 10:27 P. M. Sunday 6:05 A. M. and 10:27 P. M. From Philadelphia, 5:22, 6:05, 6:50, 10:15, 11:55 A. M., 2:15, 5:15, 6:05, 8:44, 10:27 P. M. Sunday 5:22, 6:05, 6:50, 11:55 A. M. and 10:27 P. M.

Ticket-offices, Nos. 526, 435, 271, and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts. Emigrant Ticket-office, No. 8 Battery place.

A. J. CASSATT, General Manager. D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.

ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and Freight Station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville, with South Branch Railroad; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing Dec. 1, 1873.—Leave New-York as follows:

5:15 A. M.—News Train for Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c.
6 A. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.
7 A. M.—Way Train for Flemington, Easton, Belvidere, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Mahanoy City, Mount Carmel, Hazleton, Tunkhannock, Towanda, Waverly, &c. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.
9 A. M.—Morning Express, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington, at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.
10:30 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
12:40 P. M.—Express for Flemington, Easton, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.
2:30 P. M.—Way train for Easton, Allentown, and Belvidere.
3:30 P. M.—Way train for Plainfield.
4 P. M.—Way train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.
4:30 P. M.—Way train for Somerville and Flemington.
5 P. M.—Way train for Somerville.
5:15 P. M.—Way train for Plainfield.
5:30 P. M.—Evening Express, daily, for Easton, Belvidere, Allentown, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Chicago, &c.
6 P. M.—Way train for Somerville.
6:40 P. M.—For Plainfield.
7:30 P. M.—(Emigrant)—For Easton.
9:15 P. M.—Way train for Somerville.
11:45 P. M.—For Plainfield.

For Elizabeth at 5:15, 6, 6:20, 6:40, 7, 7:30, 8, 8:45, 9, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15 A. M.; 12 M.; 12:40, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 3:45, 4, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6, 6:20, 6:40, 7:15, 7:30, 8:15, 9:15, 10:30, 11:45 P. M.

R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN, AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN DIVISION.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT, COMMENCING NOV. 17, 1873.

Passenger Station in New-York, Grand Central Depot. Entrance on 42d st.

TRAINS LEAVE NEW-YORK.

Trains for New-Haven leave at 7:05, (accommodation,) 8:05, (express,) 9:05, (accommodation,) 10 A. M., (express,) 12 N., (accommodation,) 1, (express,) 3, (express,) 3:55, (accommodation,) 4:38, and 5:10, (local express,) 8:10, (express,) and 9:10, (express,) P. M.

For South Norwalk 7:05, 8:05, 9:05, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, (express,) 3, 3:55, 4:38, 5:10, 5:30, 8:10, 9:10 P. M. For Stamford 7:10, 8:05, 9:05, 10:10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2:23 and 3, (express,) 3:55, 4:38, 4:45, 5:10, 5:40, 6:35, 7:20, 8:10, 9:10 P. M.

For Port Chester 11:40 P. M.

Boston Express, via Springfield, at 8:05 and 10 A. M., and 3:10 P. M., via Shore Line, at 1 and 9:10 P. M. The 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, and 8:10, and 9:10 P. M., stopping at Stamford, Norwalk, and Bridgeport. The 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. connects with trains on Shore Line Division for Norwich and Providence, and the Connecticut Valley at Saybrook. The 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M. connect with New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at New-Haven; 8:05, 10 A. M., and 12 noon trains connect with Connecticut River Railroad at Springfield, and 3 P. M. for Montreal. The 8:05 A. M., 1, and 3 P. M. connects with Naugatuck Railroad, and the 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. with Housatonic Railroad at Bridgeport. The 8:05 and 9:05 A. M., and 3 and 4:38 P. M. with Danbury and Norwalk at South Norwalk, and the 8:05 A. M., 1, and 5:10 P. M. with New-Canaan Railroad at Stamford.

Sunday Boston mail trains at 7 P. M., via Springfield at 9:10 P. M., via Providence.

Drawing-room cars on day express and sleeping cars on night express trains.

Tickets can be purchased at ticket office of company at Grand Central Depot, or at offices of New-York Transfer Company, No. 944 Broadway, and Windsor House, New-York, and No. 1 Court st., Brooklyn, who will also check baggage from residence to destination.

For further information of particulars see posters at hotels and depot. JOHN T. MOODY, Superintendent of New-York Division.

E. M. REED, General Superintendent, New-Haven.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After Nov. 2, 1873, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.
10:30 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester, Buffalo, &c.
10:45 A. M., Northern and Western Express.
3:40 P. M., Albany and Troy Express, Saturday only.
4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans.
6:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Watertown and Canandaigua.
8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.
11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars for Troy and Albany. Way trains as per Local Time Table.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

SOUTH-SIDE RAILROAD.

NOTICE.

On and after Dec. 1, 1873, trains will leave South 8th st., Brooklyn, as follows, Sundays excepted:

For Patchogue, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.
For Islip, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M., and 4 and 5 P. M.
For Babylon, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M., and 1:30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M.
For Merrick, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M., and 1:30, 5, 6, and 7 P. M.
For Hempstead, Rockaway, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M., and 4, 5, and 6 P. M.

Sunday trains leave Bushwick for Islip at 9 A. M.

GEO. F. CARMAN, Superintendent.

STEAMBOATS.

HARTFORD BOATS—DAILY LINE.—LEAVE Pier No. 24 Peck-slip, East River, daily, (except Sundays,) at 3 o'clock P. M. All persons are forbid trusting any one on account of these steamers.
W. H. GOODSPEED, Vice President.
SAXTON & SEABURY, Freight Agents, No. 112 South st.
JUNE 1, 1873.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon.

NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., (except Sundays,) connecting with road.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR PAPER FOR THE PUBLIC PRINTING.

OFFICE OF THE CONGRESSIONAL PRINTER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 8, 1874.

In pursuance of the provisions of the fourth section of an act entitled "An act to further regulate the printing of the public documents, and the purchase of paper for the Public Printing," approved on the 27th of July, 1866, sealed proposals will be received until Tuesday, the 27th day of January, 1874, at 10 o'clock A. M., for furnishing the paper for the Public Printing until the 31st day of January, 1875; the said proposals to be opened before, and the awards of contracts to be made by, the Joint Committee of Congress on Public Printing, to the lowest and best bidder for the interests of the Government, the committee reserving to itself the right to reject any and all bids, as its judgment of the best interests of the Government may dictate.

The subjoined schedule specifies, as nearly as can be ascertained, the quantity of each kind of paper that will be required, but the contracts will be entered into for all that may be needed during the year, and no more.

CLASS 1.—UNCALENDERED PRINTING PAPER.

30,000 reams of fine Printing Paper, uncalendered, measuring 24x38 inches, and weighing forty-five pounds to the ream of 500 sheets.

CLASS 2.—CALENDERED PRINTING PAPER.

15,000 reams of superfine calendered Printing Paper, measuring 24x38 inches, and weighing fifty-three pounds to the ream of 500 sheets.

200 reams of superfine calendered Printing Paper, measuring 22x34 inches, and weighing forty-four pounds to the ream of 500 sheets.

1,000 reams superfine calendered Printing Paper, measuring 24x38 inches, and weighing seventy pounds to the ream of 500 sheets.

250 reams superfine Printing Paper, super-calendered, hard-sized, 24x32 inches, and weighing sixty pounds to the ream of 500 sheets.

CLASS 3.—SIZED AND CALENDERED PRINTING PAPER.

2,000 reams superfine Printing Paper, hard-sized and super-calendered, measuring 24x32 inches, and weighing forty-five pounds to the ream of 500 sheets.

1,000 reams super-sized and super-calendered, measuring 22½x31¼ inches, and weighing fifty pounds to the ream of 500 sheets.

3,000 reams super-sized and super-calendered, measuring 22½x31¼ inches, and weighing forty-two pounds to the ream of 500 sheets.

CLASS 4.—MAP PAPER.

2,500 reams superfine Map Paper, sized and calendered, of such sizes as may be required, corresponding in weight with paper measuring 19x24 inches, and weighing twenty-one pounds to the ream of 500 sheets.

CLASS 5.—WRITING PAPERS.—(To be of any required weights.)

5,000 reams Quarto Post, 10x16 inches.
4,000 reams Flat Cap, 13x16½, or 14x17 inches.
3,500 reams Double Cap, 16½x26, or 17x28 inches.
2,500 reams Demy, 16x20½ inches.
3,000 reams Double Demy, 20½x32 inches.
2,500 reams Folio Post, 17x22 inches.
1,750 reams Double Folio Post, 22x34 inches.
1,500 reams Medium, 18x23 inches.
1,200 reams Royal, 19x24 inches.
750 reams Super-royal, 20x28 inches.
400 reams Imperial, 22½x31 inches.
500 reams Cover Paper, measuring 20x25 inches, and of any required color or colors.
2,000 reams of any required size not enumerated above, and not exceeding 21x40 inches.
400 reams Manila, of any required size or weight.
13,000 sheets imitation parchment, size 21x24 inches.
20,000 sheets imitation parchment, size 17x22 inches.

CLASS 6.—COLORED WRITING PAPERS.—(To be of any required weights.)

350 reams Cap, 13x16½ inches, blue.
200 reams Cap, 14x17 inches, laid, of any required color or colors.
500 reams Folio Post, 17x22 inches, blue.
700 reams Double Cap, 16½x26 inches, blue.
3,000 reams Folio, 17x22 inches, blue.
200 reams Demy, 16x20½ inches, blue.
100 reams Medium, 18x23 inches, blue.
200 reams Double Cap, 17x28 inches, blue.
500 reams blue Quarto Post, 10x17 inches.
250 reams yellow Double Cap, 17x28 inches.
400 reams buff Double Cap, 17x28 inches.
100 reams Gold Envelope Paper, 19x24 inches.

CLASS 7.—PAPER FOR POST OFFICE BLANKS, (engine-sized.)

800 reams, measuring 20x36 inches, and weighing forty-two pounds to the ream.
500 reams, measuring 25x36 inches, and weighing fifty-two pounds to the ream.
750 reams, measuring 26x32 inches, and weighing forty-six pounds to the ream.
400 reams, measuring 18x29 inches, and weighing thirty pounds to the ream.

CLASS 8.—SIZED AND CALENDERED TINTED PRINTING PAPERS.

500 reams superfine cream-tinted, super-calendered, 22x28½ inches, and weighing forty pounds to the ream of 480 sheets.

300 reams superfine cream-tinted, super-calendered, 25½x40 inches, and weighing fifty-five pounds to the ream of 480 sheets.

500 reams superfine cream-tinted, super-calendered, 24x38 inches, and weighing seventy pounds to the ream of 500 sheets.

1,000 reams superfine cream-tinted, super-calendered, 24x38 inches, and weighing fifty pounds to the ream of 500 sheets.

Proposals will be received for the whole quantity, or for any portion not less than one-sixth, of the papers designated in Classes 1 and 2; and for the whole quantity, or any portion, of the papers designated in Class 5, being not less than one-fourth. Samples of the quality of the papers, in all the classes, will be furnished upon application at this office, and the successful bidders will be required rigidly to conform to the samples furnished.

Each class will be considered separately, and be subject to a separate contract, but bidders may offer for one or more of the classes in the same proposal.

No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by a bond, with security to the approval of a United States Judge or Attorney, in the penalty of $10,000, that the bidder or bidders, if his or their proposal shall be accepted, shall furnish the articles proposed for; and each proposal must be accompanied by satisfactory evidence that the person or persons making said proposal are manufacturers of, or dealers in, the description of paper which he or they propose to furnish.

All the paper in the several classes must be delivered at the Government Printing Office, in the City of Washington, in good order, free from all and every extra charge or expense, and subject to the inspection, count, weight, and measurement of the Congressional Printer, and be in all respects satisfactory.

The supplying of an inferior article in any of the classes, or a failure to supply the quantity required at any time, will be considered a violation of the contract.

Blank proposals will be furnished upon application at this office, and no proposal will be considered which does not conform exactly thereto.

Proposals will be indorsed on the envelope "Proposals for Paper," and addressed to the Joint Committee on Public Printing, either to the care of Hon. H. B. Anthony, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Printing; Hon. William G. Donnan, Chairman of the House Committee on Printing; or A. M. Clapp, Congressional Printer, Washington, D. C.

By direction of the Joint Committee of Congress on Public Printing.
A. M. CLAPP, Congressional Printer.

TO UNDERTAKERS.

Sealed proposals will be received by the School Trustees of the Seventeenth Ward at the Hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until TUESDAY, the 27th day of January, 1874, and until 3:30 o'clock P. M. on said day, for the removal and reinterment of the bodies and the remains of bodies that are buried in the grounds and of those deposited in the vaults on the premises in the rear of No. 42 1st st., between 1st and 2d avs.

Information in regard to the method and time of removal can be obtained at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 146 Grand st., third floor.

Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from the successful bidder. Proposals will not be considered unless sureties are named.

The name of the party offering the proposal must be indorsed on the outside of the envelope containing said proposal.

The Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered.

HENRY MERZ,
THEODORE H. MEAD,
ADAM WEBER,
OWEN MURPHY,
FRED. C. WAGNER,
Board of School Trustees Seventeenth Ward.
Dated New-York, Jan. 12, 1874.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Sealed proposals will be received by the School Trustees of the Seventh Ward, at the hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until MONDAY, Jan. 26, 1874, and until 9:30 o'clock A. M. on said day, for furnishing sliding doors, &c., for Grammar School No. 12.

Specifications may be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 146 Grand st., third floor.

The name of the party offering a proposal must be indorsed on the outside of the envelope containing said proposal.

The Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered.

DAVID HAYS,
LAWRENCE G. GOULDING,
JOHN H. BOSCHEN,
GEORGE G. HALLOCK,
JAMES W. McBARRON,
Board of School Trustees, Seventh Ward.
Dated New-York, Jan. 8, 1874.

PROPOSALS FOR SCREW BOLTS, AND OTHER IRON MATERIALS.

Sealed proposals for furnishing Screw Bolts and other iron materials for six months, will be received at the office of the Department of Docks, until 12 o'clock noon, of Jan. 20, 1874.

For full information, see the *City Record.* Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

HORSE BLANKETS AND CARRIAGE ROBES, SLEIGH BELLS.—A LARGE ASSORTMENT IN ALL GRADES WILL BE FOUND AT HARMER, HAYES & CO.'S, No. 72 Beekman st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

A LADY IN EMBARRASSED CIRCUMSTANCES, occupying a new brown-stone house, is desirous of letting the handsomely-furnished second floor to one or two gentlemen, or a gentleman and wife, who would advance $200; all the privileges and comforts of a home guaranteed. Address TWO HUNDRED, *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

A PRIVATE FAMILY OWNING AN ELEGANT house in West 49th st., near 5th av. and Windsor Hotel, having no boarders, will take one family only, giving them first floor, private parlor, and private table, for a fair price. Address, with name, Box No. 2,793 Post Office; first-class references exchanged.

TO LET—WITHOUT BOARD, ELEGANTLY FURNISHED rooms, single or en suite, in the first-class house No. 34 East 10th st.; terms very reasonable. Apply on the premises, or to W. N. GRISWOLD, No. 744 Broadway, Astor place.

NO. 48 WEST 26TH ST.
House changed hands; pleasant rooms; first, second, and third floors; also, hall room, with board for gentlemen or families; panic prices; reference.

NO. 37 UNION SQUARE.—THREE NICE rooms, third floor, furnished or unfurnished; rent low; also, an office or studio. Inquire of Mrs. LAWRENCE, on premises.

A PRIVATE FAMILY TAKING FEW BOARDERS have parlor and bedroom on second floor to rent, with board, to one or two adults. Call at No. 32 West 19th st.

TO PHYSICIANS.—RECEPTION ROOM AND BEDROOM attached, (furnished,) suitable for a physician's office; English-basement house. No. 319 East 19th st., near 2d av.

NEWLY-FURNISHED SINGLE ROOMS TO let to gentlemen, without board, in private family; location unexceptionable. No. 37 East 19th st., between Broadway and 4th av.

FURNISHED ROOM, VERY PLEASANT, FRONT, suitable for two ladies, two gentlemen, or gentleman and wife; very convenient to cars; every accommodation; terms moderate. No. 40 West 9th st.

NO. 43 WEST 24TH ST., NEAR FIFTH Avenue Hotel.—Third story front and hall rooms connecting, with board; hall rooms for gentlemen; table boarders taken; references.

FIFTH AV., NO. 337.
Newly and handsomely-furnished suites of rooms, with private table only; references exchanged.

A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED SECOND-floor front room, also other rooms, with first-class board. Apply at No. 160 West 46th st.

NO. 128 EAST 16TH ST., NEAR IRVING PLACE.—Large, sunny room on third floor, to let with board; references required.

NO. 4 EAST 29TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND Madison avs.—Handsome parlor floor, singly or en suite, with or without private table.

A FRENCH FAMILY RESIDING AT NO. 34 West 21st st. will let two fine rooms with excellent table, to good parties.

CRITTENDEN HOUSE, BROADWAY AND 26TH st., on the American or European plan; fine suits and single rooms at reduced prices.

ELEGANT SECOND FLOOR, EN SUITE OR separately; board or private table; also front hall room, (sunny.) No. 33 West 33d st., near 5th av.

NO. 10 EAST 28TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV.—Rooms and board; third floor; southern exposure, and front bedroom. To agreeable parties terms to suit.

NO. 28 EAST 20TH ST.
A large room to rent, with or without board.

NO. 19 WEST 39TH ST.
A desirable room on second floor; reference.

NO. 35 EAST 21ST ST.
Desirable rooms to let, with board.

ONE LARGE FRONT ROOM, HANDSOMELY furnished, with first-class board. 7 West 29th st.

BOARD WANTED.

WANTED—A HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED SUITE of three rooms with bath, closets, &c., and first-class private table for a gentleman, wife, nurse and child. Address with price and particulars, L. H. F., Box No. 179 *Times* Office.

WINTER RESORTS.

BEAUTIFUL WINTER RESORT OF ST. Mary's, Ga., opposite Fernandina, Fla., climate similar to Southern Italy; sulphur springs, first-class hotel. For circular or information address BOWMAN & TAYLOR, Proprietors.

AUCTION SALES.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of FRANCIS B O'CONNOR, a bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to an order made in the above matter by the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York, dated the 28th day of August, 1873, the undersigned, Trustee of the estate of said bankrupt, will sell at public auction at the Merchants' Exchange Sales-room, in the City of New-York, on the 7th day of February, 1874, at 12:30 o'clock P. M., by Adrian H. Muller & Son, auctioneers, all the following-described property, viz.: One judgment of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York against Sarah E. Townsend, rendered Sept. 24, 1867, for $605 38; one judgment in same court rendered against Lyon Berhard, rendered Dec. 24, 1857, for $149 35; one judgment of the Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of New-York against Homer P. Franklin, rendered July 24, 1864, for $373 26; one judgment against John Caughtry and Major Clark in said Supreme Court, rendered July 31, 1867, for $1,929 01; three several notes made Ser Longley to the order of F. B. O'Connor, each for $54 50, dated at Cincinnati, Feb. 28, 1868, and payable respectively in one, two, and three years; 140 shares of the capital stock of the American Phototype Company of New-York City, of $50 each; 20,000 shares of the capital stock of the Manhattan Petroleum Company of New-York City, of $2 each; 20 shares of the Artisans' Bank of New-York City, of $100 each; 50 shares, of $100 each, of the Atlantic and Pacific Gold and Silver Mining Company of Nevada Territory; 1,600 shares, of $5 each, of the Bainbridge Oil Company of New-York City; 2,000 shares, of $1 each, of the Worcester City and Duck Creek Petroleum Company, of Worcester, Mass.; 115 shares, of $50 each, of the Solberry Mills Manufacturing Company.—Dated New-York, Jan. 2, 1874.
WILLIAM H. BRAMAN, Trustee.
R. W. TOWNSEND, Attorney.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.
BY BROWN & SECCOMB.—THIS DAY, Tuesday, Jan. 13, at 11:45 o'clock, within their store: Fresh Palermo Oranges and Lemons, cargo Gloria, and ready for examination on Pier No. 6 East River. Naples Oranges and Lemons, ex Alegeria. At 12 o'clock, within their store: The entire cargo of new crop Smyrna Figs, ex brig Ringleader, consisting of boxes, drums, layers, cartons, baskets, &c., &c.; Almeria Grapes and Sultana Raisins, Dates.

ALBERT B. WALDRON, Auctioneer.
BY D. W. IVES, SALES-ROOMS NO. 108 LIBERTY st. and No. 111 Cedar st.—Will sell at No. 207 Fulton st., TUESDAY, Jan. 13, at 10 o'clock A. M., in pursuance of an order of the Supreme Court, of New-York, 2,504 Chromos—"Old Oaken Bucket," "Home, Sweet Home," "Captive Child," "Wet Sheet and Flowing Sea." H. SCOTT, Receiver.

A. MERWIN, Auctioneer.
BANGS, MERWIN & CO., NO. 656 BROADWAY, will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 14, and following days, at 4 P. M., an unrivaled collection of Greek and Roman Classics, Roman Catholic Theology, works on History, Philosophy, Hebrew Literature, the Mystics, Jesuits, &c. Also, superbly-illustrated and costly works on Natural History.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE—IN BANKRUPTCY.—THE undersigned, Assignee of SAMUEL STARK and LEOPOLD STARK, now in bankruptcy, will sell, on Friday, Jan. 23, at 10 o'clock, at the store of William Topping & Co., Nos. 126 and 128 Duane street, the stock of dry goods, notions, &c., belonging to said bankrupts.
AARON STERN, Assignee in Bankruptcy.

PRINTING.

100 BUSINESS CARDS SENT TO ANY ADDRESS for 25 cents. Address S. F. DAYTON, Crown Point, Essex County, N. Y. Post Office Box No. 145.

MACHINERY.

HIGH PRESSURE STEAM ENGINE; CYLINDER, 24x72 inches, for sale low by R. L. & A. STUART, No. 169 Chambers st.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF LIGHT-HOUSE ENGINEER,
THIRD DISTRICT,
TOMPKINSVILLE, N. Y., Jan. 9, 1874.

TO BUILDERS ONLY.

PROPOSALS FOR DWELLING AND TOWER FOR HUDSON CITY LIGHT-HOUSE, HUDSON RIVER, NEW-YORK.

Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned until noon of the 2d day of February, 1874, for the construction of the dwelling-house and tower for the Hudson City Light-house, near Hudson, N. Y., in accordance with plans and specifications therefor, which, with forms of bid, and all other information, will be furnished on application in person or by letter.

J. C. WOODRUFF,
Colonel of Engineers, United States Army, Engineer Third Light-house District.

OFFICE OF LIGHT-HOUSE ENGINEER,
THIRD DISTRICT,
TOMPKINSVILLE, N. Y., Jan. 9, 1874.

TO BUILDERS ONLY.

PROPOSALS FOR CONSTRUCTION OF THE DWELLING AND TOWER OF BLOCK ISLAND LIGHT-HOUSE, RHODE ISLAND.

Sealed proposals will be received until noon of the 3d day of February, 1874, for the construction of the dwelling-house and tower, for the Light-house on the south-easterly end of Block Island, R. I., in accordance with plans and specifications therefor, which, with forms of bid, and all other information, will be furnished by the undersigned on application in person or by letter.

J. C. WOODRUFF,
Colonel of Engineers, United States Army, Engineer Third Light-house District.

PROPOSALS FOR SPIKES, BOLTS, BANDS AND STAY PLATES.

Sealed proposals for furnishing Spikes, Bolts, Bands, and Stay Plates for six months, will be received at the office of the Department of Docks, until 12 o'clock noon, of Jan. 20, 1874.

For full information see the *City Record.* Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

AMUSEMENTS.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.

Begins at 8; over at 11. Saturday Matinee at 1:30.
Proprietor........Mr. SHERIDAN SHOOK.
Manager........Mr. A. M. PALMER.

SIXTH WEEK AND UNDIMINISHED SUCCESS of Mr. Boucicault's new play,

LED ASTRAY.

There is no DIMINUTION in the interest of the public in this MOST CHARMING PLAY, the house being crowded to the doors at every performance. SEATS MAY BE SECURED FOUR WEEKS IN ADVANCE.

In the presentation of this beautiful play, which a leading critic declares to be "Worthy of a Parisian stage," the following favorite artists take part:

Miss Rose Eytinge,
Miss Emily Mestayer,
Mrs. Marie Wilkins,
Miss Kate Claxton,
Miss Eliza Weathersby,
Miss Kate Holland,
Mr. Charles R. Thorne, Jr.,
Mr McKee Rankin,
Mr. Stuart Robson,
Mr. H. W. Montgomery,
Mr. Claude Burroughs,
Mr. W. H. Wilder,
Mr. W. S. Quigley.

SATURDAY, JAN. 10, AT 1:30,
FIFTH MATINEE
OF LED ASTRAY.

Box-office open from 8 A. M. to 11 P. M.

Careful attention paid to orders by mail or telegraph.

This establishment does not advertise in the New-York *Herald.*

THEATRE COMIQUE,

514

BROADWAY.

Mr. JOSH HART--Sole Proprietor.

MONDAY, Jan. 12, and balance of week, the wonderful ROYAL YEDDO JAPANESE TROUPE.

The beautiful Cuban sylph, Mlle. ZOE.

This lady will appear in the sensation drama, WIZARD SKIFF.

Reappearance of HARRIGAN and HART in their own and original act, viz.: THE MULLIGAN GUARDS.

Second week of the master banjoist, Mr. FRANK CONVERSE. First week of the Lancashire dancer, Mr. JOHN WILLIAMS.

GRAND TABLEAUS OF IRELAND.

All the mammoth troupe retained, and an entire new olio.

MATINEE WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager........Mr. LESTER WALLACK

Doors open at 7:30; commence at 8 o'clock.

TWELFTH WEEK OF MR. LESTER WALLACK IN THE COMEDY SERIES.

LAST FOUR NIGHTS of Boucicault's New Comedy, entitled, A MAN OF HONOR.

SATURDAY EVENING, JAN. 17, will be presented for the first time in three years, Sir Lytton Bulwer's popular standard comedy in five acts, entitled,

MONEY,
With NEW SCENERY AND APPOINTMENTS.
The cast will include
MR. LESTER WALLACK
and
MR. JOHN BROUGHAM,
His first appearance here in two years.

The FAMOUS GAMBLING SCENE AT THE CLUB, usually omitted, will be restored at this revival.

SPECIAL NOTICE!

The very elaborate nature of the preparations for the production of the comedy renders it necessary to announce that there will be

NO MATINEE PERFORMANCE HERE SATURDAY NEXT.

FREE LECTURES.

ART OF SPEAKING FRENCH FLUENTLY,
BY PROF. ETIENNE LAMBERT,
at his splendid rooms,
23D ST. AND 6TH AV.,
first floor over Moir's jewelry store,
WEDNESDAY, AT 11 A. M., 3 P. M. AND 8 P. M.
Subject—CULTIVATION OF THE EAR,
with illustrations on Sounds and Idioms.

☞ All intending to visit Paris will greatly enhance their pleasure, while materially reducing expenses, by attending Prof. Lambert's free lectures. Ladies especially invited.

CONVERSATIONAL CLASS DAILY AT 11.

These classes are especially adapted to those who desire to make their theoretical knowledge of French practically available by cultivation of the Ear and the study of Idioms.

IMMENSE SUCCESS! IMMENSE SUCCESS!
ROBINSON HALL, 16TH ST., NEAR BROADWAY.
THE PICCANINNIES, FROM LONDON.

Every afternoon at 3, and every evening at 7:45. Vocal and instrumental music, mirth, dancing and burlesque opera, by a troupe of the smallest living artists in the world, varying in height from 30 to 45 inches. The greatest wonders of the nineteenth century. Don't fail to see the little people. The matinee performances are given for the convenience of ladies and children. Admission, 50 cents. Children half price. Reserved seats 25 cents extra. Box-office open from 8 A. M.

RAPHAEL DE SOLLA, Manager.

LECTURES.

LECTURE BY
COL. JOHN W. FORNEY,
ON PUBLIC LIFE,
At ASSOCIATION HALL, TUESDAY, Jan. 13.
Tickets, 50 cents; secured seats, 75 cents; for sale at Pond's, Gurley's, and principal hotels.

INTERNATIONAL ACADEMY LECTURES.—Normal Course.—On "Natural History," by Adrian J. Ebell, Ph. B., M. D., illustrated with the screen microscope; specimens, models, &c.; six lectures, $2 50; TUESDAYS at 3:30 P. M.; Jan. 13, Feb. 3, 10, 17, 24, and March 3, at Hall of the Academy, 18 Cooper Union.

M. L. WUARIN, LICENCIE ES LETTRES, WILL deliver in French, on and after Jan. 13, every TUESDAY, at 11 A. M., at Association Hall, ten lectures on French Contemporary Literature. Subject of the two first lectures—"Taine." $6 the course.

FINE ARTS.

ART.

HIGH-CLASS

OIL-PAINTINGS

AND

WATER-COLOR DRAWINGS,

Embracing many fine specimens of the following well-known artists, forming one of the finest collections yet offered this season

AMERICAN.

James M. Hart,
Edmund D. Lewis,
R. L. Henry,
Jas. Hamilton,
Redmond Fay,
J. W. Casilear,
A. F. Tait,
A. Wall,
Arthur Parton,
C. H. Chapin,
Edward Moran,
V. De V. Bonfield,
Geo. Hetzel,
H. O. Young,
C. Loveridge.

ITALIAN AND SPANISH.

Ricci,
Ribera,
Borrani,
Bandinini,
Boucherelli,
Santaro,
Raoul Marie Marrchetti.

FRENCH.

A. Calame,
Pecrus,
Aufray,
P. Rumph,
Kunasseg,
Thirion,
Vernier,
Cossman,
Arnoux.

BELGIAN AND DUSSELDORF.

Karel Ooms,
Carl Millner,
Carabain,
Robbe,
P. Van Schendel,
Neuhuys,
Williot,
Kobiil,
Krause,
Sauerfelt,
Van Severdonck,
Sonderland.

ALSO THE MAGNIFICENT PICTURE BY
KAREL OOMS, of the PIRATES,
Recently imported by SAMUEL AVERY, Esq.
The Entire Collection is now on Exhibition,
AND WILL BE SOLD ON
THURSDAY and FRIDAY,
JAN. 15 AND 16,
AT NO. 60 LIBERTY ST.,
AT 12 O'CLOCK EACH DAY.
EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

NEW CHROMOS, FINEST EVER PUBLISHED.—"Love or Duty" and "Ash Wednesday," companion pictures; size, 20½x27½; only $10 each. Sold by all dealers, or at CALDWELL & CO.'S, No. 124 Nassau st., New-York.

NEWSPAPER AND JOURNAL PREMIUMS, Chromos, and Engravings. Apply to CALDWELL & CO., No. 124 Nassau st., or send few dollars for collection of samples.

MUSICAL.

200 PIANOS AND ORGANS,

New and Second-hand, *of First-class Makers, will be sold at Lower Prices for cash, or on Installments, or for rent, in City or Country, during this Financial Crisis and the HOLIDAYS, by* HORACE WATERS & SON, No. 481 Broadway, *than ever before offered in New-York.* Agents wanted *for the sale of* Waters' Celebrated Pianos, Concerto *and* Orchestral Organs. Illustrated Catalogues Mailed. Great Inducements to the Trade. A large discount to Ministers, Churches, Sunday-Schools, Etc.

LIGHTE & ERNST, SOLE SUCCESSORS TO Lighte, Newton & Bradbury, would respectfully invite attention to their splendid stock of Piano-fortes, which they offer for sale throughout the holidays at greatly reduced prices for cash and on easy monthly payments, at their new warerooms, No. 12 East 14th st.

SPECIAL SAFE OFFER.—CHAMBERS' PIANOS, parlor squares, home and school pianos *sent anywhere on receipt of cost price.* Guarantee unlimited and satisfaction assured by the Special Safe Offer. Write for information, circulars, and price lists. Address CHAMBERS' PIANO FACTORY, No. 101 4th av., N. Y.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS,
SQUARE AND UPRIGHT, to rent or sell cheap; rent allowed on purchase. Call at M. M. MERRELL'S, No. 8 Union square, (No. 165 4th av.)

VALENTINES.

VALENTINES FOR DEALERS.—ELEGANT new varieties. Send for catalogue to CALDWELL & CO., No. 124 Nassau st., New-York.

AMUSEMENTS.

COLOSSEUM,

Broadway and 35th st.

ENTERTAINMENTS FOR THE WEEK.

DAILY MATINEES from 12 M. to 4 o'clock P. M., with the renowned

CYCLORAMA OF
LONDON BY DAYLIGHT,
Painted in 1828.

EVENING ENTERTAINMENT from 7 P. M. to 10 P. M.
The magnificent pictorial wonder of
PARIS BY NIGHT,

as it appeared before the Revolution, presenting the charming illusions of that beautiful city by moon-light, star-light, and gas-light.

During each afternoon and evening will be displayed the exquisite specialities of

THE POLYTECHNIC PROMENADE,

comprising the CHAMBER OF MYSTERY, THE SPHINX, the Spirit Flame, Magic Wood-cutter, Glass Engraving, Wonder Mirror, Electro-Magnetic Curiosities, Spirit Writing, &c., &c.

Also, the novel entertainments of

THE LECTORIUM,

by PROF. TOBIN, late Secretary of the London Polytechnic, including the marvelous

ILLUSIONS AND DELUSIONS OF SCIENCE,
THE DISSOLVING STATUE AND SPEAKING PICTURES.
CATHEDRAL CHIMES,
AFTERNOON AND EVENING.
THE LIGHTNING FLASH

from the Lantern each evening will announce 8 o'clock by Washington mean time.

ADMISSION TO ENTIRE EXPOSITION—MATINEE OR EVENING, $1.

DALY'S FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.

28th st., corner of Broadway. Begins at 8. Carriages may be ordered for 10:30. Box sheet open daily from 8 A. M. till 10 P. M.

Proprietor and manager........Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY

Two hours of uninterrupted and innocent laughter.—*Herald.*

SARATOGA!! Every night this week, (except Saturday,) Bronson Howard's dashing local comedy, SARATOGA, with new situations, new musical effects, new scenery, and a great cast, including Mr. James Lewis, Miss Fanny Davenport, Mr. D. H. Harkins, Miss Fanny Morant, W. Davidge, Mrs. G. H. Gilbert, Louis James, Sara Jewett, F. Hardenberg, Minnie Conway, George Parkes, Nina Varian, D. Whiting, Nellie Mortimer, Hart Conway, Stella Congdon, Peakes, Marcy, De Vere, and others.

*** Saratoga matinee SATURDAY next, at 1:30.

SATURDAY NIGHT, Jan. 17, MAN AND WIFE, by particular request, hundreds being unable to obtain admission upon its last representation.

In rehearsal, a new and powerful comedy, by Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY, entitled
FOLLINE!

The Second Annual Grand Ball

IN AID OF THE

NEW-YORK INFANT ASYLUM

WILL BE GIVEN AT THE

ACADEMY OF MUSIC,

TUESDAY EVENING, JAN. 13.

Tickets to be obtained of the manager or at the following convenient places:

Mrs. C. K. GARRISON, No. 40 Park av.
Mrs. JAMES M. BLACK, No. 91 5th av.
Mrs. F. H. TOWS, Gilsey House.
Miss ALICE SANDFORD, No. 462 West 22d st.
Mrs. JOS. WORSTER, No. 115 East 30th st.
Mrs. B. H. VAN AUKEN, No. 421 5th av.
Mrs. AMOS TENNEY, No. 212 West 59th st.
Mrs. MARION SIMS, No. 267 Madison av.
Mr. L. M. BATES, No. 451 Broadway.
Mr. J. S. CASE, No. 91 Wall st.
Boxes of Mrs. JOHN McGINNIS, Jr., No. 37 West 42d st.

Cercle Francais De L'Harmonie.

ANNUAL MASKED AND FANCY DRESS BALL.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC, THURSDAY, JAN. 15.

Tickets and Boxes at Bullman's, No. 114; P. Rontey's, No. 713, and A. Flaurand's, No. 437 Broadway, up stairs; Pond's Music Store, No. 39 Union square, and Box-office Lyceum Theatre.

GILMORE AT THE BROOKLYN ACADEMY.
THURSDAY EVENING, JAN. 15, 1874.
Admission to all parts of the house, $1.

MEETINGS.

AMERICAN GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.—Annual meeting, TUESDAY, Jan. 13, at 8 P. M. Chief Justice DALY, the President, will deliver the annual address at the Hall of the Historical Society, 2d av. and 11th st. Subject—"The Geographical Work of the World for 1873." The election of officers for 1874 will take place.
Dr. E. R. STRASNICKY, Recording Secretary.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE FARMERS' CLUB.—A regular meeting of this club will be held TO-DAY, (Tuesday,) at 1 o'clock, at the rooms of the Institute, in the Cooper Building. All interested in agricultural improvement are invited to attend.
NATHAN C. ELY, President.
JOHN W. CHAMBERS, Secretary.

GENERAL SOCIETY OF MECHANICS AND TRADESMEN OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—The annual meeting of the Society for the election of officers will be held at Mechanics' Hall, No. 472 Broadway, on TO-DAY, (Tuesday,) at 3 o'clock P. M. The polls will be opened at 4 o'clock P. M., and close at 7 o'clock P. M. THOMAS EARLE, Secretary.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WALTER SCOTT and LOUIS P. COHEN, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said court against the estate of Walter Scott and Louis P. Cohen, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of their creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupts, to them or to their use, and the transfer of any property by them, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at Nos. 12 and 14 John street, New-York City, in said district, on the 30th day of January, A. D. 1874, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said court.
OLIVER FISKE, Marshal—Messenger.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE, THAT ON THE 20th day of December, A. D. 1873, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of EDWARD MEHL, of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of the Register, No. 322 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 6, before Isaac Dayton, Esq., Register, on the 30th day of January, A. D. 1874, at 1 o'clock P. M.
OLIVER FISKE,
United States Marshal, as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of EDMUND C. MARSHALL, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: Notice is hereby given that by an order of this court, made on the 13th day of December, 1873, it has been referred to me, as the Register having charge of the proceedings herein, to take proofs of the matters set forth in the petition of the said bankrupt for a dismissal and discontinuance of the proceedings in bankruptcy herein, and that the assets and property of the bankrupt be released therefrom and restored to him, and to report such proofs to the said court, with my opinion thereon. Now, in pursuance of said order, and for the purposes aforesaid, a meeting will be held at my office, No. 12 John street, in the City of New-York, on the 26th day of January, 1874, at 12 o'clock noon, when and where all persons interested may appear and show cause, if any they have, why an order of discontinuance of said bankruptcy proceedings should not be passed, as prayed for in said petition.—Dated New-York, Jan. 12, 1874.
EDGAR KETCHUM,
Register in Bankruptcy of said court.

NO. 4,082.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CHARLES A. LORD, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Charles A. Lord, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon creditors' petition by the District Court of said district. Dated at New-York, the 27th day of December, A. D. 1873.
ALBERT CORNELL, Assignee,
No. 79 Leonard street, New-York City.
VOSE & McDANIEL, Solicitors for Assignee, Nos. 8 and 10 Pine street, New-York.
d30-1aw3wTu*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of BERNARD MARKS and JACOB GOLDENHORN, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.:—At the City of New-York, the 31st day of December, 1873.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate and effects of Bernard Marks and Jacob Goldenhorn, of the City of New-York, in said district, who were on the 29th day of November, A. D. 1873, adjudged bankrupts, upon the petition of their creditors, by the District Court of the United States for the said Southern District of New-York.
THOMAS D. ADAMS, Assignee.
REED & DRAKE, Attorneys for Assignee, No. 346 Broadway.
ja12-1aw3wTu*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HENRY DAVISON, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.: At the City of New-York, the 23d day of December, 1873, the undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate and effects of Henry Davison, of the City of New-York, in said district, who was on the 5th day of November, A. D. 1873, adjudged bankrupt, upon the petition of his creditors, by the District Court of the United States for the said Southern District of New-York. JONATHAN MARSHALL, Assignee.

NOTICE OF ASSIGNMENT.—NOTICE IS hereby given that JOHN D. BONNELL, of the township of Raritan, in the County of Hunterdon, and State of New-Jersey, this day made an assignment to the subscriber of his estate, for the equal benefit of his creditors, and that the said creditors must exhibit their respective claims, under oath or affirmation, within the term of three months.—Dated Dec. 30, 1873.
[illegible] EDWARD P. CONKLING.

AMUSEMENTS.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. LESSEE, J. B. BOOTH.

MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 12, and EVERY EVENING DURING THE WEEK,
Will be presented
ADOLPHE BELOT'S
POWERFULLY WROUGHT AND REALISTIC DRAMA
in six acts, entitled,
THE FEMME DE FEU!
as rearranged by the author expressly for
Mrs. J. B. BOOTH,
who will appear as the heroine,
DIANE BERARD.

The piece, which has been several weeks in careful and elaborate preparation, will be produced with NEW and APPROPRIATE SCENERY, ORIGINAL and SELECTED MUSIC, and NOVEL and INTRICATE MECHANICAL EFFECTS by Messrs. Glessing, Mollenhauer, and [illegible].

N. B.—The manager, in presenting the present play, announces that a new and unique effect will be produced, hitherto unattempted on any stage in this country, viz: that of representing a PHOSPHORESCENT SEA!!!

The play will be presented with a strong and powerful cast of characters, embracing the following names:

Miss Mary Wells,
Miss Foster Fox,
Mr. Joseph Wheelock,
Mr. Robert Pateman,
Miss Rachel Noah,
Miss Ella Weaver,
Mr. H. F. Daly,
Mr. H. A. Weaver,

And all the ladies and gentlemen of the company.

SATURDAY MATINEE, AT 1:30.
THE FEMME DE FEU.
Diane Berard........Mrs. J. B. BOOTH

Seats secured in advance at the theatre, and at the music store of C. H. Ditson & Co., No. 711 Broadway.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

C. D. HESS and MAURICE GRAU........Directors
KELLOGG GRAND ENGLISH OPERA.
SEVEN NIGHTS and TWO MATINEES,
COMMENCING WEDNESDAY, Jan. 21.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 21.
LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR.
Miss KELLOGG........as........LUCIA
Theodore Habelmann, Wm. Carleton, G. F. Hall, W. H. Tilla, Mr. Fenich, Miss Starbird.
THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 22,
MARTHA.
Miss KELLOGG........as........Lady Henrietta
Mrs. Zelda Seguin, Joseph Maas, G. F. Hall, Edward Seguin, Thomas Bartleman.
FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 23,
MARITANA.
Mme. Jennie Van Zandt, Mrs. Seguin, Wilford Morgan, Wm. Carleton, W. White, Mrs. White.
SATURDAY, Jan. 24—GRAND KELLOGG MATINEE,
BOHEMIAN GIRL.
Miss KELLOGG........as........Arline
FULL CHORUS and GRAND ORCHESTRA.
Mr. FRANK A. HOWSON........Musical Director
Sale of seats commences Saturday, Jan. 17, at 8 A. M. at Academy of Music, and Nos. 701, 114 Broadway; reserved seats, $2.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE. BEGINS AT 7:45.

Corner 8th av. and 23d st.

PRICES—Admission, 50 cents; reserved seats, 50 cents and $1 extra; family circle, 40 cents.

A FAMILY MATINEE is given at this establishment every SATURDAY at 1:30 o'clock.

EIGHTH WEEK—53D TO 59TH PERFORMANCE.
200,000 people have seen the entirely new
Grand Spectacular Comic Trick Panoramic Pantomime,
HUMPTY DUMPTY ABROAD!!!

Which abounds with mirthful characteristics, and is enjoyed alike by adult and child. The famed MARTENS FAMILY, Herr LIND, the Stockholm Wonder, the beautiful RIGL SISTERS, the JACKLEY TROUPE, and other renowned specialty artists, contribute toward making this the

LEADING HOLIDAY ENTERTAINMENT!
M. G. L. FOX, the American Grimaldi, as HUMPTY DUMPTY.

OLYMPIC THEATRE. NO. 624 BROADWAY.

GABRIEL Opens 7:15; curtain 8 o'clock. GRUB.
GABRIEL FAVORITE FAMILY RESORT. LAST GRUB.
GABRIEL WEEK OF THE WONDERFUL MA- GRUB.
GABRIEL JILTON-RAYNORS. Last nights of GRUB.
GABRIEL the delightful, grotesque, absurd GRUB.
GABRIEL morceau, THE GOBLINS THAT GRUB.
GABRIEL STOLE THE SEXTON. Last nights GRUB.
GABRIEL of the wonderful Majilton-Raynors, GRUB.
GABRIEL beautiful Boushell, elegant Nelsons, GRUB.
GABRIEL and marvelous Austins. Last nights GRUB.
GABRIEL this week, and Wednesday and Sat- GRUB.
GABRIEL urday Matinees. Then look out for GRUB.
GABRIEL a reign of merriment and carnival GRUB.
GABRIEL of fun.

Jan. 19 will open a grand season of VAUDEVILLE NOVELTIES, surpassing anything heretofore, comprising specialty artists of the highest talent and greatest variety, affording entertainments of the high order and rare excellence for which this popular family theatre is famed.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Farewell appearance of the
VOKES,
in their great specialty
THE BELLES OF THE KITCHEN.
Leffingwell's nonsensical absurdity,
ROMEO JAFFIER JENKINS.
SATURDAY MATINEE AT 1:30.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. G. DOUD BYRON.

ONE WEEK OF BEN McCULLOUGH.

EVENING AT 8.
OLIVER DOUD BYRON
in
BEN McCULLOUGH.

AFTERNOON AT 2.
PERFECTION,
and Sheldon's pantomime,
FROLICS OF A CLOWN.

EVERY AFTERNOON AND INCIDENTAL TO ABOVE
The premier ventriloquist, Mr. ALEX. DAVIS.
The American songstress, Miss JENNIE ENGEL.
DICK SANDS, the great PENDY, M. GALLAGHER, and W. H. CRANE'S $11,000 BOX TRICK.

DAN BRYANT'S MINSTRELS. 23D ST.

Every evening at 8. Saturday matinee at 2. Crowded with fashionable and delighted audiences. Two hours' fun. All new acts. Dan Bryant, Unsworth, Eugene, Hart, Reed, Seymour.

MR. R. A. PROCTOR. BROOKLYN.

SECOND LECTURE OF THE COURSE.
Subject—"The Family of Planets."
At the Brooklyn Academy of Music,
TUESDAY, JAN. 13.

Tickets, with reserved seats, 75 cents; admission, 50 cents; for sale at the Brooklyn Mercantile Library, opposite Academy of Music, and at the Academy, on the evening of the lecture.

Doors open at 7, commences at 8 o'clock.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SAMUEL N. PIKE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 38 Broad street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 5th day of May next.—Dated New-York, the 30th day of October, 1873.
SAMUEL CRAIGHEAD,
EMANUEL J. MILLER,
JOSEPH TILNEY, and
WILLIAM R. WILLIAMSON,
Executors.
n4-1aw6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY MANGLES, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the residence of Mrs. Anna Mangles, No. 418 West 45th street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of June next.—Dated New-York, the 22d day of November, 1873.
ANDREW BUSCH, Executor.
ANNA MANGLES, Executrix.
n25-1aw6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY H. BUCKBEE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the residence of De Witt Buckbee, Esq., No. 822 Greenwich street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 24th day of June next. Dated New-York, the 15th day December, 1873.
DE WITT BUCKBEE,
JAMES D. WYNKOOP,
EZRA S. BUCKBEE,
Executors.
d16-1aw6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS A. WHITAKER, late of the City New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his residence, No. 216 West 38th-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of January next.—Dated, New-York, the 14th day of July, 1873.
C. EARLE WHITAKER, Executor.
jy15-1aw6mT*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PETER SCHERSTEN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Edwards & Odell, Nos. 55 and 57 Pine street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of May next.—Dated New-York, the 3d day of November, 1873.
n4-1aw6mT* WALTER CARTER, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PATRICK CONWAY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of M. M. Robinson, Esq., No. 59 William st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 8th day of May next. Dated New-York, the 31st day of October, 1873. BRIDGET CONWAY,
n4-1aw6mT* Administratrix.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—PURSUANT TO an order of Hon. James W. Covert, Surrogate of the County of Queens, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of EDWIN MILLS, late of Long Island City, in the said county, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the sole Executrix of the last will and testament of the said deceased, at her place of residence, at Astoria, in Long Island City, aforesaid, on or before the 1st day of June, 1874.—Dated Nov. 1, 1873.
n12-1aw6mTu ANN ELIZA MILLS, Sole Executrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES L. BOGERT, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his residence, No. 128 Lexington avenue, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of July next.—Dated New-York, the 12th day of Janury, 1874.
ja12-1w6mTu* EDWD. C. BOGERT, Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HORATIO G. STEVENS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 261 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 7th day of July next.—Dated New-York, the 29th day of December, 1873. FREDERIC GALLATIN,
d30-1aw6mTu* Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES VAN NORDEN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 75 Chambers street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 5th day of May next.—Dated New-York, the 30th day of October, 1873.
CHARLES S. VAN NORDEN, Executor.
n4-1aw6mTu*

THE WORKING MEN.

THE PROPOSED PARADE TO-DAY.

THE COMMITTEE OF SAFETY ENDEAVORING TO EXCITE A DISTURBANCE—EXTENSIVE POLICE PREPARATIONS.

The Police Commissioners and Superintendent Matsell were busily engaged, yesterday, in making ample preparations to enforce the orders of the board and to preserve the peace of the City during the proposed parade of the "unemployed working men" to-day, and they express the opinion that the disposition made of the Police force is of such a nature as to insure a quiet day, but if a collision between the processionists and the Police should occur, the conflict will be short and decisive. The whole force will be ordered on duty at 6 A. M. to-day, and large bodies under competent officers will be concentrated at Tompkins square, at the City Hall, and along the route of the parade, particularly at Bowery and Canal street, where the hot-headed committee threatened that they would break through the Police line and march below Canal street to the City Hall, despite the prohibition of the Police Commissioners. Superintendent Matsell will be in command of the entire force, and will make his head-quarters at the Sixth Precinct Police Station, and will be aided by Inspectors Walling and McDermott. The Park Commissioners having, at the request of the Board of Police, revoked the permit previously given to the committee, headed by P. J. McGuire, to occupy Tompkins square, the Police will not allow any meeting to be held there, and to Capt. Walsh, of the Seventeenth Precinct, has been intrusted the enforcement of this order.

P. J. McGuire, Chairman of the so-called "Committee of Safety," called at Police Head-quarters yesterday and sought an interview with the Commissioners for the purpose of inducing them to reconsider their decision in regard to that portion of the route south of Canal street. The Commissioners granted the interview but unanimously refused to recede from the position previously taken by them. McGuire, with tears in his eyes, implored the Commissioners to change their minds, but these gentlemen were obdurate. This McGuire is a young man of twenty-five years, living at No. 193 First avenue, and is represented as a Communist of the most violent type. He does not desire work, but has been supported by the efforts of his aged father, who is employed as a porter at the store of Messrs. Lord & Taylor. His father states that he has obtained several situations for his misguided son, but the latter will not work. Not succeeding in obtaining any satisfaction at the hands of the Board of Police, McGuire took his departure.

The sentiments of the real working men—both employed and unemployed—in this City were subsequently presented to the board by a committee, consisting of Messrs. P. Dunn, John Brophy, P. J. Hennessey, P. Griffin, J. Holden, and J. Duffy, who appeared and stated that they had been deputized by the unemployed working men of this City to present an address to the board. In this address the committee headed by P. J. McGuire was denounced as being in no respect representatives of working men, employed or unemployed. They denounced the committee as Communists, Internationalists, demagogues, and evil-disposed persons, and declare that they will not join them in any proceedings or procession whatever. The Communists have forced themselves into the councils of the true working men, and have attempted to control their meetings, and for this reason, if for no other, the working men propose to abandon the meeting announced to take place in Tompkins square. On account of this intrusion of Communists and Internationalists the committee requested the Board of Police to prevent any meetings at that place ostensibly in behalf of the unemployed working men. The committee, in their address, added that they would apply to the Legislature by a popular petition of real working men to so amend the law that the corporate authorities may have power to so conduct the public improvements as to favor the employment of the largest practical number of real working men who may be seeking honest employment. They have learned, with regret, that the law which requires the public improvements to be carried on by contract, rather than in the name of and by the Corporation itself, has deprived the Mayor and Commonalty of the power of immediately enlarging the amount of public improvements of the City.

The committee, after presenting the address, were informed that inasmuch as they had requested it, and the Department of Parks had revoked the previously-given permit to occupy Tompkins square for such a purpose, the Police would see that no meeting was held there.

The Committee of Safety, on Sunday, telegraphed to Gov. Dix, at Albany, asking him to interfere in their behalf for the purpose of inducing the Police Commissioners to revoke their decision in respect to prohibiting the parade below Canal street. Yesterday afternoon the following dispatch was received at Police Head-quarters from Gov. Dix:

ALBANY, Jan. 12, 1874.

To the Police Commissioners:

John H. Elliott, of No. 349 Bowery, New-York, telegraphs to me as follows: "Police refuse to allow the unemployed to parade to City Hall, contrary to precedent. We invoke your official interference." And I have replied: "The municipal authorities of the City of New-York are authorized by law to regulate the use of the streets. I cannot interfere with any arrangements they many think necessary in the exercise of this authority."

JOHN A DIX.

The Police Commissioners yesterday were placed in possession of copies of incendiary handbills which had been circulated by the self-named "Committee of Safety" among the workmen, both employed and unemployed throughout the city, and had occasioned considerable excitement among a certain class of the population who are ever ready to take advantage of a popular tumult to carry out their nefarious schemes of robbery and plunder.

The circulars are wretchedly printed in both German and English, in large type, on common white paper, and read as follows:

A MONSTER MASS-MEETING OF THE UNEMPLOYED will be held at Tompkins square, Tuesday, Jan. 13, 1874, at 11 A. M.

All the unemployed people of this City, irrespective of occupation, are invited to be present on that occasion, likewise all those who are in sympathy with the suffering poor of this City.

Fellow-working men: Your Committee of Safety has done its duty; it remains for you to do yours.

We have laid before the City authorities the demand you requested us to make. No answer! They ignore your committee! Will they ignore you?

By order of the Committee of Safety.

WORKING MEN, ATTENTION—NINETEENTH WARD.

The Winter is already upon us, and nearly all employment has been suspended.

Cold and hunger are staring in our faces. Nobody can tell how long the misery will last; nobody will attempt to help us if we don't do something ourselves.

Now is the time to meet and consider how we are to get work, food, clothing, and shelter.

The Germans are organized; why not the Irish, English, and other nationalities. Come, let us work together. In unity there is strength.

Let every working man attend the ward meeting Saturday, Jan. 10, 1874, at 8 P. M., at Concordia Hall, Forty-first street, between Second and Third avenues, to make the necessary arrangements for the monster mass-meeting Jan. 13. By order of the

SAFETY COMMITTEE.

The handbills have the imprint of A. Marrer & Son, No. 60 Essex street. The Police Commissioners sent an officer for Mr. A. Marrer, and he was brought before the board. He stated in regard to the handbills, that he had printed them for a man named Buck, who claimed to be a member of the "Committee of Safety," and that they were paid for as any other job of printing. Mr. Marrer claimed to have no sympathy with Communists, Internationals, or any other "agitators," but had printed the handbills entirely as a matter of business. This explanation proving satisfactory to the Commissioners, Mr. Marrer was allowed to depart.

At a regular meeting of the Iron Molders' Union, No. 25, held on Saturday evening, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, It seems to be the policy of Communists, Internationalists, and other social disturbers to impress the public with the belief that trades-unions are affiliated with and bound to them by identity of interests and aims; and,

Whereas, At a meeting held recently at Cooper Institute with the ostensible purpose of employing such means as would help to alleviate the miseries of the many thousands now out of employment in this City, but in reality they would seem to make it a fitting occasion for the promulgation of their impracticable theories; and,

Whereas, At said meeting resolutions were adopted recommending to Congress and State Legislatures the enactment of such laws as would prevent any person, no matter how gifted or enterprising, from acquiring wealth beyond the amount of $300,000; and,

Whereas, Admitting the bare probability of the enactment of such laws, the enforcement, instead of improving the condition of the working classes, would result in social anarchy, and involve them in the ruin which such laws would entail upon the manufactures, commerce, and all the resources of our country; therefore be it

Resolved, That we feel it to be our duty most unequivocally to express our hearty condemnation of the means those theorists would employ for the advancement of the working community.

Resolved, That there is an identity of interests between the employer and the employed, which, if judiciously made use of, will undoubtedly produce results alike beneficial to both; therefore, be it further

Resolved, That we call upon our sister unions of all trades and callings to come forward, and by their words and actions show that we are not in collusion with those so-called emancipators of the human race who prove by their words and actions that they do not know the means to be employed to avert the progress of the evils they complain of, and the bitter fruits of which they have evidently never tasted.

THE MAYOR TO ADDRESS THE MEETING.

A delegation of working men waited on the Mayor, yesterday, and requested him to attend the meeting of laborers at Union square, to-day. They said it was intended to be a peaceful gathering, and they would like the Mayor to state his views on the labor question before the demonstration. In reply, the Mayor promised to be present at the meeting, and to make some remarks on the movement to procure employment for idle men.

PROTEST OF THE WORKING MEN'S UNION.

At a meeting of the Working Men's Union of the City of New-York, held last evening, resolutions were passed condemning the action of Banks, Blair, Elliott, and others who have occasioned the present agitation among a certain section of the working men of this City, and disclaiming all sympathy with the agitators, whom they denounce as dangerous demagogues. The Working Men's Union is the representative organization of the trades and working classes in the City, and they view with alarm and distrust the movement which has been set on foot in the name of the working men as dangerous to society and calculated to destroy the confidence of capitalists in the history of the laboring classes.

THE WORKING MEN'S CENTRAL COUNCIL.

A meeting of delegates of the Working Men's Central Council was held last evening at Masonic Hall, East Thirteenth street. There were ten members and seven reporters present. Mr. George Cavanagh presided, and in calling the meeting to order remarked that they came there to protest against the parade to take place to-day, and to inform the public that the Working Men's Central Council was not responsible for it. Mr. Connolly said that the parade was being promoted by parties not connected with the trade organizations. A committee was appointed to draft resolutions, and they submitted the following, which, after some discussion, were adopted:

Whereas, The newspapers of this City are publishing reports to the effect that certain men are endeavoring to incite the working men to riot, and that said parties are representing the working men of this City; be it therefore,

Resolved, That this council deem its duty to place the organization they represent in their true position before the public.

Resolved, That this Working Men's Central Council are in no manner responsible for the actions of the men now getting up the parade of the unemployed of this City, nor do we approve of their insane attempts to incite the passions of the people to commit acts of violence.

Resolved, That we regard all such men as the worst enemies of the trade and labor organizations, and only tending to bring the working men of this City into disrepute, for which they seem to care nothing, provided they themselves can get public notoriety.

Resolved, That we condemn the action of the Police Commissioners for refusing the right of any working man to parade in any part of this City, and we firmly believe they have done so only through fear—surely they could keep the public peace as well at the City Hall as Canal street.

Resolved, That we condemn the manner in which the Mayor of this City has treated the demands of the labor organizations for employment as unjust and unworthy the dignity of the Chief Magistrate of this City at this terrible period of our history, and

Whereas, Certain parties have circulated reports that this council is composed of Internationals and Communists, thereby trying to injure this body; therefore, be it further

Resolved, That we pronounce all such statements as false and libelous; and we denounce all such men as traitors to the cause of labor, and as political tricksters, who must do the bidding of their imperial masters.

Resolved, That we call on the men who may take part in the demonstration to act as American workmen should, and by no acts of indiscretion on their part give cause for complaint, but obey the powers that be, and remember that with proper organization we can make all things right in time.

The meeting then adjourned.

THE BROOKLYN ALDERMEN.

The Brooklyn Board of Aldermen for 1874 held its second session yesterday, in the Common Council Chambers, Alderman Bergen in the chair. As the committees have not yet been appointed much local interest is still taken in the proceedings of the board. That portion of the chamber set apart for the use of the public was filled to excess. After the minutes of the last meeting had been read and approved, and several important communications read, a communication was received from Mayor Hunter nominating Dwight Johnson a member of the Board of Education. The nomination of Mr. Johnson, who will fill the vacancy on that board created by the election of Mayor Hunter, was unanimously confirmed. The resolution passed at the last session of the board in 1873, removing Mr. Charles Demorest from the Superintendency of the Truant Home, and appointing in his place Alderman McPherson, was vetoed on the ground that Mr. Demorest was removed without apparent cause, no charges having been presented against him. Accompanying the veto was a recommendation for the passage of an ordinance establishing the salary and terms of office of the Truant Home officials, on a basis calculated to secure a more efficient government of that institution. The matter was referred. The Controller submitted a communication giving estimates of the amount required for salaries in the various city departments payable out of the general account for salaries of city officers, and showing that there must be a deficiency of $18,436, unless the estimates as prepared by the Joint Board of Aldermen and Supervisors were reduced. The amount required is $394,436, while the amount appropriated and raised by taxation is only $376,000. The amount called for by the Department of Police and Excise is $840,048 50, while the amount raised by taxation is $753,100, leaving a deficiency of $86,958 50. The communication was referred to the Finance Committee, when appointed.

TAMMANY'S PRIMARY FRAUDS.

The temporary Committee on Organization of the new Tammany General Committee were exclusively occupied yesterday in hearing the contesting delegations from the Sixteenth Assembly District. The disputing delegates to the General Committee from this district are headed respectively by Assemblyman Woods and Maurice J. Power. The principal point of difference between the two parties is that there are six names on the Power ticket objectionable to Woods and six names on the Woods ticket objectionable to Power; otherwise the favorites of each are the same. The most strenuous exertions were made at the primaries by the two factions to elect their tickets as made up. According to the allegations of each, fraud, intimidation, and bribery were used to a shameful degree. Both Woods and Power spoke before the committee yesterday, but as the doors of the meeting-room were kept tightly closed during the session, a report of their speeches could not be obtained. Several of the members of the committee stated that the remarks of each of the speakers were of a very acrimonious character, and that the committee were left in considerable doubt as to how to act in view of the weight of evidence on both sides. It is believed that the vexed question will be settled by a compromise, which will allow of the admission of three of Powell's especial favorites and three of Woods'. The contestants from the Nineteenth Assembly District and the Twenty-third Ward will be heard to-day. No decision has been announced concerning the question of the contest in the Sixth and Twelfth Districts, discussed before the committee on Saturday last. All that the committee have so far accomplished is to decide that the Hughes ticket was duly elected in the Fifth District, and to dispose of some slight troubles in the Tenth District, growing out of the victory of the Eichkoff party.

HIGHWAYMEN IN MELROSE.

On Saturday night between the hours of 11 and 12 Col. Adolph Hugo, book-keeper in the banking-house of Seligman Brothers, Broad street, was attacked by three highwaymen. Col. Hugo had been detained at his office until rather late, and did not reach Melrose, Westchester, near where he resides, until the time indicated. When leaving the train at Melrose (he was the only person who disembarked at that station) three men followed him along the road and gradually approached the Colonel, one placing himself at each side, and the third placed himself behind Mr. Hugo. The two men pushed violently against him, and the third struck him in the back. Mr. Hugo, who is a powerfully-built man, turned on his assailants and felled one with a well-directed blow, and then made a motion as if to draw his pistol, at which his cowardly assailants turned and fled. The prostrate robber took himself up and sneaked away, receiving a parting salute from the Colonel's boot, which rather expedited his departure.

THIEVES GROWING BOLD.

An outrage of a most daring character, which aptly illustrates the boldness pervading the criminal classes since Havermeyer's Police Superintendent Matsell came into power, was perpetrated in Yorkville, on Sunday evening. Mr. Joseph W. Douglass, an old gentleman, residing at No. 22 East Eighty-second street, with his wife and son, Charles W. Douglass, a mere lad, attended service at the Dutch Reformed Church, in Eighty-fourth street, between Second and Third avenues. While on his way home with his family, about 9 o'clock, two men suddenly sprang out of a doorway in Eighty-fourth street and snatched at Mr. and Mrs. Douglass' watches. Young Douglass defended his father and mother in a most gallant manner, and his cries attracted the attention of a Mr. Davidson, residing in Ninety-first street, who came to the rescue. The desperate highwaymen still continued beating Mr. and Mr. Douglass. Mr. Davidson broke a heavy cane over the head of one of the ruffians. Mr. and Mrs. Douglass were severely beaten, and the ruffians were about quietly walking away, when an officer of the Twentieth Precinct finally made his appearance and succeeded in arresting the thieves.

CLERK OF MARINE COURT.

The Judges of the Marine Court held a meeting, yesterday, and elected Mr. Morris J. Powers to be Clerk of the Court, in the room of Mr. Davidson, the former Clerk, who has been removed from office.

FINANCIAL INTERESTS.

A BUOYANT STOCK MARKET—MISCELLANEOUS TOPICS.

In Wall street, yesterday, there was a strong and in most cases a rising market. Union Pacific was the strongest of the stocks, and advanced to 34⅝ under heavy purchases on the part of the Boston and New-York cliques, who are now in opposition, and are working for the control of the railroad. Western Union held back under heavy sales to realize, although the English holders are adding to their purchases every day, and there is a strong probability that they will succeed in taking it out of this market in a short time. The Boston parties now in control of Union Pacific are buying everything offered in that line in the Stock Exchange, but, as yet, it is an open question whether they will remain in power.

The Atlantic, Mississippi and Ohio Railroad Company, which defaulted in payment of its interest coupons, due 1st of the present month, have issued a circular to the bond-holders, requesting them to fund the coupons into the company's notes payable on or before January, 1879. These notes, it is proposed, shall bear eight per cent. interest, payable semi-annually, and shall be specially secured by a deposit with the Treasurer of the coupons uncanceled, as in escrow for the notes so given.

The St. Louis and St. Joseph Railroad will be sold under foreclosure, at the Merchants' Exchange Sales-room in this City, on Thursday next. It is understood that the property will be bought in by the holders of the first mortgage bonds, and that a new company will be immediately organized, and measures taken to repair the property and construct a bridge at Lexington, Mo., to afford connection with the Atlantic and Pacific Road, which then will derive the shortest line between St. Louis, St. Joseph, and Council Bluffs.

Quantities of argentiferous lead are being shipped from Arizona, via San Francisco and Cape Horn, to New-York. The shippers believe that by this means a larger profit may be realized from the production of the mines than by depending upon the smelting works of the Western coast or by shipping by rail to New-York.

The following circular has been issued by the banking-house of Gilman, Son & Co., which suspended payment during the panic:

NEW-YORK, No. 47 Exchange place.

DEAR SIRS: It affords us great pleasure to be enabled to advise you that we have to-day resumed the prosecution of the banking business in which we have been engaged for so many years. It is with still greater satisfaction that we announce that, although our depositors had granted us a year's extension from the 11th November last for the payment of balances, we are enabled to anticipate our expected payments by to-day placing to their credit a second installment of forty per cent., and that, on the 1st February, prox., we shall place to their credit the remaining amount due them, with interest.

Since making our first payment, on 1st December, we have labored assiduously to add to our capital and to convert our real and personal estate into money, and have succeeded to a much larger extent than we had anticipated.

To those friends who with gratifying confidence have given us their business when we could transact it as Trustees only; to others who have expressed warm sympathy and a desire to renew business relations as soon as we could advise them of our resumption; and to all our correspondents, whose kindly letters have greatly encouraged us, we tender our warmest thanks. We could hardly have received a more cheerful and general assent to our proposition than we have.

We now offer our services to all our former correspondents, assuring them of our determination to study to promote their interests in all prudent and legitimate ways, and to make our house, what its reputation has been in the past, a trustworthy depository where the interests of depositors are always regarded as of first importance.

PROPOSED RAILWAY CLEARING-HOUSE.

The Secretary of the Railway Association of America has sent a circular on the establishment of a Railway Clearing-house for the United States and Canada to the various railway managers in the country, to elicit their opinions on the subject, and to offer suggestions as to its practicability. The present system of through freight and passenger accounts at present adopted on the railroads of the country involves a great deal of duplicate labor and expense for books and stationery that might be avoided by the establishment of a Clearing-house for the purpose of apportioning the receipts arising from traffic passing through the hands of two or more companies. The circular details the mode of working the Clearing-house, and points out the advantages to be derived from its establishment. The keeping the accounts of each line would be much simplified, and done in a much more expeditious manner. The business of the Clearing-house would be to divide the gross receipts, and to declare balances and make settlements. The circular combats the idea that the extent of territory is too great to come within the scope of one Clearing-house, and says that all that is required is a proportional staff. In England a Clearing-house was established in 1842 by a few of the narrow-gauge roads; now 100 companies are members, and 1,000 clerks are employed, settling accounts between 130,000 pairs of stations every month. No difficulty is experienced from the quantity of work to be done, and the managers of English railways are unanimous in declaring the great benefit derived from its operations. The question of abolishing the commissions to scalpers and ticket agents, under consideration by the general managers of various Eastern and Northern lines, seems as far from any definite settlement as ever. It is amusing to see the strategy employed by some of the lines to induce scalpers to believe that theirs is the particular line that will continue to pay as much, if not more, than any other. It is a well-known fact that several of the general ticket agents of roads which were the most clamorous for abolishing the system of paying commissions have lately made friendly calls upon scalpers and agents and assured them that they had always been friendly to the system of commissions, and invited them to champagne suppers and other entertainments.

HOWES & MACY.

In the case of Howes & Macy, which came up before Judge Blatchford on a question as to whether the Marshal or the Receiver should have the custody of the assets of the firm, they having been adjudicated involuntary bankrupts, his Honor decided that the Marshal was entitled by law to hold the assets, and directed the Receiver, in whose hands they had been placed by the bankrupts, to hand them over to the Marshal.

BROOKLYN'S MISSING BONDS.

It was rumored round the City Hall, in Brooklyn, yesterday, that a defalcation had been discovered in the Controller's office amounting to about $18,000. At least that was the amount most generally stated. The attaches of the Controller's office, when questioned about the matter, were reticent, but in the other departments of the city government the matter of the alleged defalcation was freely canvassed, albeit there was a general lack of definite knowledge as to the facts of the case. It will be remembered that in October last Adolph Kessler, a Clerk in the Controller's office, was arrested on a charge of stealing two $1,000 park bonds, which he was given to cancel. Kessler was arrested, but after giving bail in $5,000 escaped. The bail was forfeited. Controller Schroeder in communicating the fact of the robbery to the Common Council stated that, although he was willing to make good the amount stolen if desired, he had "exercised all reasonable care that might be expected in the matter." In the same communication he called for a committee to examine into the matter. The Finance Committee, to which the Controller's communication was referred, reported that six park bonds recorded as canceled were missing, and two boulevard bonds. The report exonerated from any carelessness, and offered a resolution which was adopted by the board, declaring Mr. Schroeder not personally responsible for the missing bonds. It appears now that more bonds were missing than the committee discovered. Last week a number of coupons were presented at the Nassau Bank for collection. The Cashier, on examining his books, found the coupons belonged to bonds that had been stolen. The person presenting the coupons was put in communication with Mr. Schroeder, and had several long interviews with that gentleman, which a TIMES reporter was informed by Alderman Ropes resulted in the return, by mail from Albany, of twelve $1,000 bonds on Thursday last. These bonds, Mr. Ropes, who was fresh from an examination of the books in the Controller's office, states were stolen by Kessler. The Alderman had just seen where the figures were changed to cover the thefts. Alderman Ropes further states that a careful examination of the books has been made, and that no other bonds beside those returned on Thursday are missing. Of the six other bonds reported as missing by the Finance Committee, three were returned yesterday morning. The remaining three are covered by $5,000 forfeited bail.

CONTESTED WILLS.

The will of the late Mrs. Harriet Douglas Conger is about to be contested in the Surrogate's Court by the heirs and next of kin, who wish to upset one of the provisions contained therein by which the residue of the estate is to be divided between the American Bible Society and the Board of Missions of the Presbyterian Church. The deceased left the following property: House and lot, No. 100 West Fourteenth street, and several other parcels of land in the same street, a house and lot, No. 101 West Thirteenth street, and a house and lot in Herkimer County, N. Y. By the terms of the will this property is devised as follows: To Wm. P. Douglas, a nephew, to Fanny M. Robinson, a niece, and her two children, and the three children of Eliza M. Davis, a deceased niece, each one-seventh part of the house and lot on Fourteenth street and in Herkimer County, and to Harriet D. Whetten, for her use during her life, the house and lot in Thirteenth street, which at her death is to revert to the above-mentioned heirs. By the will and a codicil dated July 20, 1869, the residue of the estate is to go to the institutions above mentioned, and it is to, if possible, prevent the execution of this clause that the will is to be contested.... The Valentine disputed will case came up again yesterday for further hearing in the Surrogate's Court, before Surrogate Hutchings, and was adjourned after the testimony of one of the legatees had been taken tending to prove on behalf of the proponents that deceased was of sound mind at the time of executing the will.

BOARD OF ASSISTANT ALDERMEN.

MAYOR HAVEMEYER SUSTAINS THE REORGANIZATION FARCE—THE DIFFICULTY TO BE SETTLED BY THE COURTS.

Another exciting session of the Board of Assistant Aldermen was held yesterday. At 2 o'clock the doors of the chamber were opened, and instantly the galleries were filled with unemployed laborers and ward politicians. A detachment of Police from the Twenty-sixth Precinct remained in the lobby to preserve order, but their services were not required. Every member, with the exception of Mr. Wade, the deposed President, and Mr. Strack, who claims to hold the office, was in his seat at the appointed time. Their absence was peculiarly noticeable, as indicating an agreement to abide events, with a third party in the chair. The new Clerk, Mr. Moloney, did not take his seat, but stood near his desk, surveying the contest.

Mr. Clancy opened the session by moving that Assistant Alderman Simonson take the chair, and the motion was carried. Mr. Clancy then offered a resolution requesting the Corporation Counsel to bring the case of the Assistant Aldermen into court for adjustment.

Assistant Alderman Healy said there was no difficulty to be settled in respect to the Assistant Aldermen. There was a dispute as to who was President of the board—that was all. He would therefore move to amend the resolution so that the question of the legality of the reorganization be decided by the courts.

Assistant Alderman Thornell would ask if that was a proper time to introduce such a resolution? He thought not. If it should be passed, it would have the effect of delaying the public business; of course the matter, if pressed, would have to be decided by the courts. The law was plain, and its language could be understood, but the question was, what was the intent of the Legislature when they enacted it. He thought it was hardly necessary for his colleague (Mr. Clancy) to take the course he had adopted. The courts alone could adjust the difficulty; but he disliked to vote on the question at that time.

Assistant Alderman Clancy rose to defend his motion. He said the majority of the board had effected a reorganization, conscientiously believing that they were acting in accordance with law—but the minority had refused to abide by their decision. They desired to hold on to what they had, according to the rules of the Moral Reform Association. [Laughter.] But the Democratic members did not propose to be dictated to by the minority. Mr. Clancy went on in this strain for some time, and then presented an opinion which he had prepared on the legal aspects of the question, and in which he held that the section relied upon by the Corporation Counsel as adverse to a reorganization, does not prohibit such reorganization, and also that the board had a legal right to elect a chairman for 1874. When this opinion was read, Assistant Alderman Thornell desired to know the name of the lawyer who had prepared it. In reply, Mr. Clancy said: "It is mine. I have a right to my opinion. The Corporation Counsel is only a paid lawyer, and he cannot decide this question. It must be referred to the courts for settlement."

Several amendments and counter-amendments to Mr. Clancy's resolution were offered in rapid succession, but finally Assistant Alderman Sommers moved that the matter of the reorganization be brought into the courts by the Corporation Counsel for adjustment. This was carried. The same routine business was transacted, after which Assistant Alderman Kehoe said he had learned from the public press that the Mayor had stricken out part of resolutions providing for public works which would give employment to the poor, and he desired to know what became of the resolution to pave Eighth avenue.

Assistant Alderman Clancy replied that it was in the hands of the Board of Aldermen.

Several resolutions to pave various streets by day's work were here offered, but a number of members declined to vote for them on the ground that the board was not legally organized. At this point the Chairman announced a communication from "his Honor the Mayor." While the Clerk was reading the resolution, Assistant Alderman Healy, believing it to be the opinion of the Corporation Counsel adverse to the reorganization, moved that it be laid on the table and printed on the minutes, but he withdrew his motion when he discovered his mistake. The communication, after referring to the opinion of the Corporation Counsel, says of President Wade:

The tenure of his office was fixed by the board, and was as distinctly a part of its organization as was his election to his office. The election, therefore, of a President to succeed Mr. Wade, after his term had expired, was not a prohibited reorganization of the board. He was officially dead at the end of the year, and was as absolutely divested of his office as if he had been personally dead. How, then, can it be deemed a reorganization of the board, as to him, to elect his successor, when he was no longer President? He held no office to be removed from. But again, no one can be legislated into office, as no officer can be be legislated into an extension of the term for which he was elected, except by a distinct and clear enactment to that effect. Here there is nothing of the kind; not an approximation: no allusion whatever to the tenure of office of any of the existing incumbents which the new charter found in the board. This prohibitory clause against reconstruction, which is brief, but clear, contains all and every word of the act that a claim to this official extension can by possibility be based upon.

Take another view of this matter. Suppose this prohibitory clause had distinctly declared what is claimed in behalf of the old President to be its true meaning, that the board should not elect a President until Jan. 1, 1875, would that prohibition upon the board confer or restore official power upon a President whose term had expired and whose powers had ceased? or would the office be vacant and new legislation required? Can official power be conferred or extended in this inferential way? I am of opinion that Mr. Wade is not the legal President of the Assistant Board of Aldermen of New-York.

The views of the Mayor seemed to delight the adherents of Clancy and the newly-elected President, but no vote of thanks was passed to his Honor. The board then adjourned.

WILL THE CONTROLLER REMOVE COL. DEVOE?

It has been rumored in Washington, Jefferson, and Fulton Markets during the past three days that Controller Green is about to remove Col. Devoe, the present Superintendent of Markets, for the purpose of giving the place to "Fatty" Walsh, the brother of the County Clerk. The market men were at first astounded at the rumor. They could hardly believe that the Controller would lend himself to an evident "job" for the purpose of pleasing the friends of so notorious a character as "Fatty" Walsh, but from the facts that have come to their knowledge they have every reason to fear that the rumor will prove true. In conversation with a TIMES reporter yesterday one of the market-men said that the appointment of such a man as "Fatty" Welsh to the position of Superintendent of Markets would do an immense amount of injury, and that it would be returning to a system of black-mailing which was in force previous to Col. Devoe's appointment by Controller Green. This gentleman assured the reporter that Col. Devoe has never attempted to levy black-mail on the standholders. The market-men would not object to Col. Devoe's removal if an equally upright man were to succeed him. They do not presume to dictate to the Controller; all they want is an honest man as Superintendent.

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES.

William A. Bailey, an English silver-plater, thirty-one years old, residing at No. 212 Bowery, committed suicide yesterday morning, by taking cyanide of potassium, at his residence. For some months past, Bailey has been suffering from religious monomania, and has been wholly irresponsible for his acts....An inquest was held yesterday in the case of Percy Gardiner, a school-boy, of No. 3 Park avenue, who, while coming home from school, on the afternoon of the 5th inst., attempted to jump on the front platform of car No. 2, of the Fourth Avenue Railroad, was run over and killed. The jury rendered a verdict censuring the railroad company for not providing gates to their front platforms, in order to protect life....Detective Keirns yesterday arrested Jenny Schonberg, a German servant girl, on a charge of stealing $500 from her employer, G. Lasker, of No. 75 William street. There was no evidence adduced against her, and she was remanded from the Tombs to Central Office....Mary Graff and Henry Koelker, proprietors of the Casino—a ball-room in Houston street—raided on by the Police on Sunday evening, were held for trial at the Tombs, yesterday. Nine men and women, arrested in the place, were fined $10 each....The skin gambling-saloon, known as the Paris Mutual Pools, on the second floor of No. 602 Broadway, was raided on by Capt. Clinchy, of the Fourteenth Precinct, and Eli Chase and William Kelly were arrested, and held for trial at the Tombs. All the paraphernalia of the game was seized by the Police.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS.

Commissioner Van Nort, of the Department of Public Works, has transmitted to the Board of Assessors the certificates of the cost of the following improvements, in order that the assessments therefor may be made: Outlet sewer in Eightieth street, through Hudson River Railroad to Eighty-first street, to Tenth avenue, to Eighty-third street, to Ninth avenue, to Eighty-eighth street, to Eighth avenue, with branches, $154,082 18; underground drains between Seventy-fourth and Ninety-second streets and Eighth and Tenth avenues, $93,042 66; regulating, grading, &c., Sixty-seventh street, from Third to Fourth avenues, $7,065 54; total, $204,790 38.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The receipts of cotton at this port yesterday were very heavy, exceeding 14,000 bales.

It was rumored yesterday that Warden Johnson of the City Prison is to be removed.

The detectives have been unable to discover any trace of Mrs. Ada S. Badger, of Boston.

There was a social gathering at the Sturtevant House last evening, given by the proprietors, Messrs. Leland.

The French Canadians of this City held their nineteenth annual ball last evening, at Ferrero's Assembly Rooms, Tammany Hall.

The ball for the benefit of the Infant Asylum will take place this evening at the Academy of Music. The affair promises to be a decided success.

On Saturday last Mr. L. Delmonico secured another lease of his Broad street and New street premises, for ten years and six months, at $16,000 per annum.

The general meeting of the Albion Society will be held on Thursday evening next, at No. 386 Broome street, for organization and election of officers.

Chamberlain Lane reports that the receipts of his bureau last week were $2,849,807, and the payments $835,796 77. The balance on hand Jan. 10 was $3,953,104 15.

Thurlow Weed, Judge Nelson, K. Wheeler, and the rival Presidents of the Board of Assistant Aldermen, had brief interviews with Mayor Havemeyer yesterday.

The case of James C. King, charged with the murder of O'Neill, was called yesterday in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, before Justice Brady, and allowed to stand over for one week.

Rev. Dr. Wheatley, at the meeting of the Methodist ministers yesterday, read a paper in which he argued the great necessity for boldness on the part of clergymen in their ministrations.

In the case of Joab Lawrence, which came up for argument before Judge Blatchford, yesterday, in the United States District Court, on a writ of habeas corpus, his honor reserved his decision.

Messrs. William E. Dodge, Jr., Cephas Brainerd, J. Pierpont Morgan, and J. M. Cornell were last evening elected Directors of the Young Men's Christian Association, to serve for four years each.

The Eleventh Ward Relief Association during the past month has raised the sum of $3,000, of which $1,200 are to be expended in aid of the unemployed poor in the district during the present month.

"Dialect Humor" is the subject upon which Hon. W. S. Andrews will lecture this evening in the chapel of the Church of the Strangers, Greene street, near Eighth street, for the benefit of the Free Dormitory for Women.

At the Lyceum of Natural History, No. 64 Madison avenue, last evening, papers were read by Dr. H. C. Bolton, on "Some Points in the History of Chemistry," and by Prof. Charles A. Seeley, on "Some Remarkable Cases of Explosion."

The ten-mile walking match between Edward Muller, of Boston, and W. E. Harding, of this City, for $500 a side and the championship of the United States, will take place this evening at Madison Hall, Thirty-fourth street, between Second and Third avenues.

The passengers of the City of Merida on her recent voyage from New-York to Havana have presented the Captain with a testimonial, commending his efficiency in the management of the vessel during the severe gales encountered from the 25th to the 27th ult.

The cloth hat and cap makers held a meeting at No. 56 Orchard street, last night, and enrolled some additional members for their newly-formed trades union. They complain that their wages, which have always been of the lowest rate, have again been reduced.

The Hildise Bund German Co-operative Life Insurance Association, in its annual report, shows that during the past year the sum of $55,995 was paid out to the families of deceased members. The number of deaths was 104. The organization numbers 15,000 members and has a capital of $50,000.

The Board of Managers of the New-York Produce Exchange have rendered the following decision in a much vexed question:

"That all members of the Produce Exchange engaged in the naval store trade, whether as buyers or sellers, have a right to vote on all questions relating to the naval store trade."

At a meeting of the New-York Baptist Sunday-school Teachers' Association held last evening at Calvary Baptist Church, addresses were delivered by Rev. James Waters, Rev. J. B. Thomas, D. D., of Brooklyn, and Rev. John Peddie, of Philadelphia, on the subject of "The Bible and Publication Society."

The New-York Sing Academie, a leading German vocal and musical organization, elected the following officers for the ensuing year: President, F. Kerkow; Vice President, F. Schmolze; Recording Secretary, F. Niemann; Corresponding Secretary, W. F. Brandt; Treasurer, F. Duessel, and H. Marquis, Librarian.

The following delegates will leave this City this evening to attend the National Convention of the American Cheap Transportation Association at Washington to-morrow: B. P. Baker, E. R. Durkee, W. S. Fairfield, John H. Kemp, James S. Barrow, W. H. Wiley, Simon Stern, John Henry, T. F. Thurber, E. J. Martin, Theodore F. Lees.

At the election of Directors for the New-York Juvenile Asylum, held yesterday at No. 61 West Thirteenth street, the following were chosen for a term of three years: Joseph H. Coates, Theodore W. Dwight, Thomas Denny, Richard P. Dana, William G. Gilman, Thomas Denny, Jr., F. W. Geissenhainer, Jr., and Henry Talmadge.

The report of the Surgeons of the West Side Infirmary states that the number of patients suffering from diseases of the eye and throat, who have applied for treatment since the opening of the institution in July last, has been steadily increasing. From July 21 to the 1st of January, 243 cases of diseases of the eye and throat were successfully treated.

At the annual election of the Directors of the Metropolitan Gas-light Company, held last evening at corner of Broadway and Forty-sixth street, the following were elected Directors for the ensuing year: R. H. Perkenburg, Thomas T. Buckley, John R. Ceil, Albert Cornell, John P. Huggins, G. H. Kissel, Edwin D. Morgan, Dr. H. McAlpin, A. C. Peck, Augustus Schell, Sam. Willitts, and Oscar Zollikoffer.

The Oceanic, of the White Star Line, took with her, on Saturday last, 26,176 letters in fifteen bags, and forty-one bags of newspapers and reading matter. The Weser, of the Bremen and Southampton Line, carried 34,692 letters in thirty bags, and forty-five packages of newspapers. The St. Laurent, of the French Line, 954 letters, and the Cleopatra, of the Havana Line, took 1,200 letters and two bags of miscellaneous mail matter.

The Dock Commissioners of this City yesterday sank a crib-block for a dock on the site of the old Barge Office at Whitehall, adjoining the Staten Island Railway Ferry, and on the division line between the ferry and the new slip to be built for the Staten Island and North Shore Ferry. The passengers and teams coming to the Railway Ferry were consequently put to a great deal of inconvenience during the greater part of the day, as no boat could get in or out.

At the annual meeting of the Trustees of the Orthopaedic Dispensary, held yesterday, at No. 126 East Fifty-ninth street, the surgeon's report showed the total number of patients treated during the past year to be 424. The medical staff of the institution is composed of Dr. Charles T. Taylor and Thos. M. L. Chrystie, surgeons, and their assistant surgeons. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: James Browne, President; R. L. Kennedy, Vice President; Howard Potter, Secretary, and Theodore Rosevelt, Treasurer.

BROOKLYN.

The monitor Dictator went into commission yesterday at the Brooklyn Navy-yard, under command of Capt. Spicer. Her crew numbers 180 men.

The citizens of South Brooklyn are holding indignation meetings to protest against the exorbitant demands of the Metropolitan Gas Light and other gas companies.

The Grand Jury, it was stated yesterday, are at present engaged in investigating the charges of fraud in the management of the county institutions, preferred against the Commissioners of Charity by a committee of the old Board of Supervisors.

The Simpson M. E. Church at Clermont and Willoughby avenues, Brooklyn, started on the free-pew principle, and was conducted on this system for some years. After some discussion the Trustees recently decided to rent their pews, selling the choice to the highest bidder. Last night about half the pews were sold. The premiums paid were small. A number of free sittings will still be retained.

LONG ISLAND.

The report of the committee appointed to investigate the affairs of School District No. 10, of Newtown, (Woodside) show the finances of the district to be in even a worse condition than had been supposed. There is a deficiency of over $1,000 in the accounts, of which there has been an apparent attempt at concealment by a mutilation of the Collector's books.

The Long Island Farmers' Protective Union, having for its object the purchasing of fertilizers for its members and others at reduced rates, held its annual meeting at Hunter's Point yesterday. An examination of the books showed the association to be in a prosperous condition. The annual dividend was declared, and a dinner was served at Bernhardy's hotel. The officers elected for the ensuing year are as follows: President, Robert Willets, of Flushing; Vice President, James C. Hendrickson, of Jamaica; Treasurer, H. L. Wyckoff, of New Lots; Secretary, Isaac H. Coals, of Westbury.

The friends of Capt. Edward Hallock, of Stoney Brook, who so mysteriously disappeared in New-York in October last, still remain in entire ignorance of his fate, and their impression that he was foully dealt with here seems to be well-grounded. It may be remembered that he came to New-York on the 10th of that month to draw money from the Seamen's Savings Bank, with which to pay for material to be used in the construction of a schooner at one of the Port Jefferson ship-yards; that he did draw $200, and remained in the City until the 13th, when he left the office of Mr. Low, a ship broker in South street, to draw a balance still due him, since which time nothing is known about him. He never reached the bank the second time. His schooner has been completed, and is now advertised for sale, as all hope of his ever coming back has been given up.

STATEN ISLAND.

Capt. Holbrook, who recently shot himself in Police Head-quarters at Stapleton, is now at his residence in Wright street, and is in a fair way of speedy recovery. The pistol-ball has been discovered lodged in his back, just under the skin, and Police Surgeon Lea and Dr. Anderson will extract it to-day.

Mr. Frear, President of the Board of Trustees of District School No. 2, in Broad street, Stapleton, is making important alterations in the school buildings in his district. An extensive new class-room is being constructed, and the play-ground is to be divided into two compartments, in order that the sexes may be separated during recess hours.

Mr. Cocroft, Superintendent of the works at Forts Wadsworth and Tompkins, Clifton, has paid off in full 100 laborers, and has dispensed with the services of all the horses and carts lately employed upon the works. For the present labor upon the works has been entirely suspended, in consequence of the small amount of the old appropriation on hand, which it is intended shall be kept for the commencement of the work at the opening of the Spring.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Chief Engineer Simpkins, of Peekskill, has had all the public cisterns in the village inspected, and the coverings arranged so that they will be easy of access during the Winter in cases of necessity.

The Supervisors of Westchester County have appointed a committee to negotiate a settlement of the affairs connected with the defalcation of Henry Willetts, late County Treasurer, in such manner as they may deem proper.

To-day has been designated for the appointment of a Supervisor of the town of East Chester, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Elias Dusenberry. It is anticipated that Wm. H. Pemberton, Esq., of Mount Vernon, will be selected for the position.

NEW-JERSEY.

The taxes paid into the Treasury of Jersey City last week amounted to $136,607 56.

An inquest will be held this afternoon on the body of the unknown man who was killed on the Pennsylvania Railroad Saturday night.

The Young Mens' Christian Association, of Northern New-Jersey, will hold a convention at Newton, commencing Wednesday, the 21st inst.

One thousand dollars of the $14,000 due the town of Union by the bondsmen of the defaulting Treasurer, Bernhard, have been paid into the town treasury.

George J. Brockett, residing in Burlington street, Gloucester City, committed suicide yesterday at his residence, by shooting himself through the head with a gun.

In the Essex County Court of Special Sessions yesterday Julius Miller pleaded guilty to a charge of forgery and false pretenses, and was sentenced to two years' hard labor in the State Prison.

Frances Patterson, a colored woman, who was left in charge for the Winter of Mrs. Hardy's house, at Woodside, decamped from the premises with $100 worth of carpet. She was arrested and bailed for trial.

It is expected that the Watchung Railroad, which is to connect West Orange with New-York, will be in running order early in the Spring. The laying of the track will be completed in about ten or twelve days.

The Young Mens' Christian Association, of Roseville, have caused racks to be constructed in the cars of all passenger trains of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and purchased Bibles to put in them for the accommodation of the passengers.

Henry Jagel, residing at No. 16 Adams street, Hoboken, attempted to kill his wife with a hatchet. He struck her two severe blows on the head, inflicting dangerous wounds. Jagel was arrested, and held in $1,000 bonds to await the result of his wife's injuries.

In the Hudson County courts yesterday the trial of Thomas Finn, the bridge-tender, for the killing of Eugene Atno, a canal-boat Captain, was postponed for the term. Finn, who is indicted for manslaughter, renewed his bonds in the sum of $10,000, his counsel, Leon Abbett, becoming his surety.

Burglars effected an entrance to the stable of Col. Pierson, at Orange, a few nights ago, and carried off a quantity of blankets. The thieves also attempted to steal the horses, which are valued at $10,000, but a strong chain across the stalls prevented the accomplishment of their object.

A gang of burglars have been operating somewhat extensively in Jersey City, of late. Sunday night they entered the residence of John W. Smith, the boot and shoe store of H. Kirshner, Smith's fish market, and Hye's grocery store, all located on the Heights. The entire plunder did not exceed $100 in value.

Major L. K. Pangborn, editor of the Jersey City *Journal*, was atrociously assaulted yesterday morning by John P. Daly, a self-constituted labor reformer. George Duncan, an old man, and Robert Bumsted, President of the Board of Aldermen, who ran to Pangborn's assistance, were also assaulted and beaten by Daly.

"English Harry" and "Coolie Keys," who were arrested about a week ago at their residence in Jersey City, by the Hoboken Police and detectives from New York, on suspicion of being the perpetrators of several burglaries in Hoboken, were discharged from custody yesterday by Recorder Bohnstedt, no one having appeared to prefer any charge against them.

In the Middlesex County (N. J.) Court of Oyer and Terminer, application was made before Judge Scudder yesterday, by L. Abbett, counsel for Robert N. Woodworth, late President of the New-Brunswick Company, to have his client admitted to bail. The application was granted, and the amount was fixed at $25,000, but the bonds were not procured in time to effect his release yesterday.

The Clark Thread Company Relief Society of Newark has elected the following officers for the ensuing year: John Moffat, President; Thomas H. Williams, Vice President; Watson Ryno, Secretary; and Charles H. Tappan, Treasurer. The receipts for the past year were $2,381 57, and disbursements $1,742 21. Two hundred and forty-two members were relieved during the year, and there is a balance now in the Treasury of $1,522 11.

A shooting affray of a very mysterious nature, which occurred in Newark a few nights ago, has just come to light. Lizzie Smith, a colored woman, employed in the family of J. W. Morrell, was walking through one of the most frequented parts of Broad street, in company with another servant, when she heard the report of a revolver, and immediately after felt a sharp stinging pain in her right shoulder. She was taken home and attended by a physician, who found that the bullet had lodged beneath the shoulder blade. No clue to the perpetrator could be discovered.

A new railroad is projected to run from Roselle, near Elizabeth, westward through Union and Middlesex Counties. At Princeton it is designed to have it connect with a railroad running south to the Delaware River, and thence to Baltimore. At Roselle it will connect with the New-Jersey Central, and use the road of that company to New-York. The general impression is that the new road is designed to compete with the Pennsylvania Central, but the prospect of its speedy or ultimate completion is very uncertain.

The New-York and Oswego Midland, and the New-Jersey Midland, and the Montclair Railroads dug a deep excavation on Kearney avenue, in Harrison, some time ago, and have since, as it is said, left it unprotected. The ditch is 20 feet wide and 15 feet deep, and has rendered Kearney avenue entirely impassable either for carriages or for foot passengers. The last Grand Jury found an indictment against the three railroad companies for nuisance. Yesterday Under Sheriff Cronan served the capias upon the Superintendent of the Montclair Road, at the New-Jersey Railroad Depot. A similar notice will be served on the New-Jersey Midland to-day.

THE JERSEY CITY BUILDING ACCIDENT.

Coroner Mahan last night began an inquest over the bodies of James Hussey and Peter Hannagan, the lads who were crushed to death, on Friday last, by the falling of the building, No. 258 Railroad avenue, Jersey City. Chief of the Fire Department Farmer testified that the house had been reported to him as being in a dangerous condition. He reported the fact to Fire Commissioner Dean, and the two inspected the building. They ordered the family out, so that there might be no delay in tearing the building down, if the Fire Commissioners ordered it. When the matter was referred to the Commissioners, they had some doubt as to their power in the premises, and Corporation Counsel Lewis, being called upon for an opinion, decided that they had no right to interfere unless the presence of the building tended to originate or spread a conflagration. The Commissioners took no further action in the matter.

After taking some unimportant testimony, the further hearing of the case was postponed to-morrow evening. Smith, the contractor, was arrested, but has been released on his own recognizance.

THE GRAND ORANGE LODGE.

A special meeting of representatives from the different lodges of the Orange and Arch Purple orders was held on Wednesday evening last at the lodge-rooms, corner of Eighth avenue and Eighteenth street, for the purpose of organizing the State Grand Lodge of the State of New-York. Brother J. J. Bond, Supreme Grand Master, presided, and the following officers were installed for the ensuing term in the customary form: Brother Anthony Bassiere, S. G. M.; Brother James Hale, Sr., D. S. G. M.; Brother Robert Gardiner, Jr. D. S. G. M.; Brother David Porter, S. G. Secretary; Brother —— Galbraith, S. G. Treasurer; Brother William McGee, S. G. Lecturer; Brother Robert Scott, F. Com., and Brother Sherman Scott, Tyler. Besides the attendance from the different lodges of the City, delegates attended from the Prince of Orange No. 1 and Surrender No. 8 Districts; also from the districts of Troy and Newburg. The proceedings throughout were very harmonious, and not a single nomination or election was challenged. The next meeting of the Grand Lodge will be held in Troy, on the 12th of May, and it will be then decided whether or not the customary anniversary parade will take place in this City. The prevailing opinion among the order is that parading through the streets on the 12th of July is entirely unnecessary, and as the authorities have decided in favor of the society having the same rights extended to them as other societies—the right to parade—it is not now deemed at all necessary to make any more parades, but that instead, each lodge should meet at their head-quarters, and celebrate the anniversary of "the glorious, pious, and immortal memory of King William the III," as they do in Europe, by a social reunion. The subject will be fully considered and decided upon at the meeting to be held at Troy.

CITY AND COUNTY TREASURY.

Controller Green reports the following receipts of the City and County Treasury yesterday: From taxes of 1873 and interest, $30,780 15; arrears of taxes, assessments, and interest, $8,590 50; collection of assessments and interest, $27,693 77; market rents and fees, $2,884 11; water rents, $1,510 64; licenses Department of Public Parks, $1,010 36; licenses Mayor's Office, $37 50; sales of *City Record*, $24 24; fees and fines of District Court, $37 50. Total, $72,568 97.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, Jan. 12.—Cattle—Receipts, 3,000, including many common; market quiet, with a downward tendency; shipping Steers, nominally $4 50@$6 25 for Medium to Extra; common to choice Butcher's Cows and Steers sold at $3 25@$4 50; shipments, 1,700. Live Hogs dull; receipts, 19,000, mostly poor and common quality; sales at $4 80@$5 40 for Common to Choice, closing dull, with some 16,000 in pens unsold; shipments, 5,000. Sheep firm; receipts, 800; market fairly active, at $2 75@$5 for Common to Choice.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Jan. 12.—Spirits of Turpentine firm at 39½c. bid. Rosin firm; $2 05 for Strained. Crude Turpentine steady; $2 for Hard; $3 for Yellow Dip. Tar firm at $2 30.

LATEST FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS BY CABLE.

FRANKFORT, Jan. 12.—United States bonds of 1862 closed at 97¾.

PARIS, Jan. 12.—Rentes closed, 58f. 67½c.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 12—Evening.—Cotton—Sales on basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below good Ordinary shipped January and February at 8¼d.; sales do. do., shipped February and March, at 8 5-16d.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises....7:23 | Sun sets.....4:56 | Moon rises..2:46

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

SandyHook.3:24. | Gov. Island..4:13 | Hell Gate....5:35

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....MONDAY, Jan. 12.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships Franklin, (Ger.,) Schultze, Antwerp, C. Rammelsberg & Co.; Franconia, Bragg, Portland, J. F. Ames.

Barks Christopa Columbus, (Ger.,) Dolbb, Gibraltar for orders, Funch, Edye & Co.; Lolaldo, (Norw.,) Samuelsen, Newry, Funch, Edye & Co.; Brage, (Norw.,) Johannsen, Queenstown, &c., Tetens & Bockmann; Meteor, (Norw.,) Van Kevel, Cork for orders, Funch, Edye & Co.; Betsy Gude, (Norw.,) Due, Dublin, Tetens & Bockmann.

Brigs Gem, Pierce, Port Spain, (Trin.,) D. Trowbridge & Co.; Marie, (Br.,) Allum, London, J. W. Elwell & Co.; Harry, Browne, Georgetown, D. C., Leavcraft & Co.; Harry & Aubrey, (Br.,) Briggs, Bridgeton, Dwight & Platt; Fairfield, (Br.,) Hunter, Seville, C. W. Bertaux; Mary M. Francis, Francis, Port Natal, Africa, Evans, Ball & Co.

Schrs. C. M. Nevins, Ruan, Mobile, E. D. Hurlbut & Co.; Anne, (Br.,) King, Bahia, C. W. Bertaux; H. P. Blaisdell, Nickerson, Sagua la Grande, Brett, Son & Co.; Nancy Smith, Boyd, Caibarien, J. Smith & Co.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Republic, (Br.,) Gleadell, Liverpool Jan. 1, via Queenstown 2d, with mdse. and passengers to R. J. Cortis.

Steam-ship Western Metropolis, Quick, New-Orleans Jan. 4, via South-west Pass 6th, with mdse. and passengers to F. Baker.

Steam-ship James Adger, Lockwood, Charleston Jan. 9, with mdse. and passengers to James W. Quintard & Co.

Steam-ship Ellen S. Terry, Salyear, Newbern, N. C., 3 ds., with mdse. and passengers to Murray, Ferris & Co.

United States steamer Powhatan, from Lewes, Del.

Bark Nicolo, Boralino, (Ital.,) Piazza, London 52 ds., in ballast to A. P. Agresta.

Brig Teviot, (of Halifax, N. S.,) Ackerman, Guantanamo 13 ds., with sugar to E. Pavenstedt & Co.—vessel to J. F. Whitney & Co.

Schr. Earl H. Potter, Shearer, Port Royal, S. C., 4 ds., with hard pine to Joseph H. Risley—vessel to S. C. Loud & Co.

Schr. L. A. C. Wishart, Mason, Pamunkey River, Va., 4 ds., with pine-wood to Evans, Ball & Co.

Schr. Jennie Middleton, Whittaker, Satilla River, Ga., 4 ds., with lumber to Evans, Ball & Co.

Schr. Enchantress, Phillips, Satilla River, Ga., 4 ds., with lumber to Evans, Ball & Co.

Schr. Addie G. Bryant, Stubbs, Germantown, St. Mary's River, 4 ds., with yellow pine to John Boynton's Son—vessel to H. W. Loud & Co.

WIND—Sunset, fresh N. W.; clear.

SAILED.

Ship Star of Hope, for San Francisco; barks Europa, for Sydney, N. S. W.; Lillian, for Cadiz; Curacoa, for Curacoa; brigs Eva N. Johnson, for Cardenas, &c.; Favorite, for Barbados; schr. DeMory Gray, for ——.

BY TELEGRAPH.

BALTIMORE, Md., Jan. 12.—Arr. steam-ships Sea Gull, from Charleston; Wm. Lawrence, from Boston; T. J. Cochran, from North Carolina; schr. E. Simmons, from Boston; Sarah Wood, from Providence.

Cld. steamers Wm. Kennedy, for Providence; Octorara, for New-York; bark Mozart, for Bremen; Svalen, for Londonderry; Northwood, for Port Lemon; schr. Fannie A. Bailey, for Fort de France. Sld. ship Dagmar, for Cork; barks Emila and Tahli, for Cork; Northwood, for Port Lemon; Echo, for West Indies.

BOSTON, Jan. 12.—Arr. steamers Norman, from Philadelphia; Rattlesnake, do.; General Whitney, from New-York; barks Johannes Willem, from Singapore; Alice Campbell, from Smyrna.

The schr. before reported ashore on Cape Cod is the Bill Stowe, from Baltimore, for Boston. She got off this morning with the assistance of the steamer George Shattuck, and proceeded for her destination, having thrown overboard a portion of her cargo of coal. The damage to the vessel is supposed to be slight.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Jan. 12.—Arr. steamer South Carolina, from New-York; brig Pauchita, from Cienfuegos.

Cld. barks Kate Harding, from Cork, for orders; Johann, from Antwerp; brigs Mira, from Bremen; Zavia for Havre; schr. Enos Phillips, from Boston and Weymouth.

Sld. bark London.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Jan. 12.—Sld. brig Sloga, for New-York.

Arr. brig Aquidneck, from Richmond for Rio.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Jan. 12.—Arr., steam-ship Herman Livingston, from New-York.

Cld. ship Dagmar, for Bremen; barks W. H. Jenkins and John Bunyan, for Galveston; schrs. Sunny South and Stephen G. Hart, for New-York.

VINEYARD HAVEN, Jan. 10.—Arr. schrs. E. and L. Cordery, and L. and A. Babcock, Philadelphia, for Boston; Nadab, Hoboken, for Marblehead; J. P. Robinson, Gloucester, for New-York; Annie May, Boston, for do.; Alexander Young and Lulu, do., for Baltimore; E. S. Potter, do., for Gloucester; Ramon de Ajuria, do., for Philadelphia; Eunice P. Newcomb, do., for Virginia; Zeta Psi, Belfast, for Jacksonville.

Sld. United States ship Levi Woodbury, bark Albertina, brig Nigreta, schrs. E. & L. Cordery, and L. & A. Babcock.

Jan. 11—Arr. schrs. Helen A. Ames, Baltimore, for Boston; Sallie Conrsey, Mosquito Inlet, via New-York for do; Albert Clarence, Norfolk, for Portland; Eddie Pierce and Finback, Boston, for Virginia; Com. Kearney, Calais, for Somerset.

Sld. bark Catalpa, schrs. Nadab, Helen A. Ames, M. R. W., and C. A. Bovey.

Monday, Jan. 12.—Arr. schrs. Henrietta Godfrey, New-York, for Salem; Julia Newell, Rockport, Me., for New-York; Ida R. Freeman, Salem, for Virginia.

Sld. schrs. E. S. Potter, Sallie Mair, Lulu, Ramon de Ajuria, Alexander Young, Eunice P. Newcomb, J. P. Robinson, Annie May, Eddie Pierce, Com. Kearney, Finback, Albert, Clarence, and Ida R. Freeman.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

LONDON, Jan. 12.—Sld. for American ports, Amalia, Bergenserin, Thorgny, Charles H. Southard, Trio, Brilliant Star, Courier, Gen. Birch, G. E. Jayne, Chloe, Ocean Express, Kate Crosby, Jacob, Palmerston, Ploen, Forsete, Capella, Abraham, and Grand Zagret.

Arr. out from American ports, Gabriel and Hornet.

Arr. Out from American Ports on Sunday—Mattona, Caravan, Canute, Sonoma, Volunteer, Jenny Wierichs, Bellevue, San Giovanni, and Marianne.

MOVILLE, Jan. 12.—The Anchor Line steam-ship Dorian, Capt. Taylor, from New-York Dec. 27, for Glasgow, has arr. here.

PLYMOUTH, Jan. 12.—The Hamburg-American Line steam-ship Holsatia, Capt. Barends, from New-York Jan. 1, for Hamburg, touched here at noon yesterday.

VIENNA EXPOSITION.

GEO. STECK & CO.

HAVE BEEN AWARDED THE

GOLD MEDAL

FOR THE BEST

PIANO-FORTES.

Warerooms No. 25 East 14th st.

STRICTURE AND FISTULA RADICALLY cured without knife, caustic, or detention from business. Diseases of the pelvic viscera. Diseases and deformities of the eye, nose, face, and person. HENRY A. DANIELS, No. 144 Lexington av.